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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Suez Talks

THE new British plan to solve the long-standing Suez Canal dispute has gone a long way towards overcoming Egyptian objections to the original proposals. Yet Egypt has failed to show the same spirit of conciliation and goodwill. Not only has she not proposed any compromise plan of her own but she has raised what can only be regarded as trifling objections to two small points in the new plan. Britain has virtually removed from the dispute the vexed question of whether uniform technicians should maintain the base by proposing that the technicians should be supplied by civilian firms. This was an important concession, not so much by the British Government, but by the Army for undoubtedly the maintenance of a military base is the work of specialists and one with which the various technical services of the Army are thoroughly conversant. The Army could be justifiably resentful at having to allow civilians to undertake its work yet this concession was made in the hope that the dispute could be brought one step nearer settlement. What remaining objections are there to the new plan? The first question is the time likely to be taken to evacuate the 80,000 troops from the garrison. Britain considers it will take two years. Egypt thinks it can be done in 18 months. There is, too, the question of the duration of a new agreement to replace the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian agreement. Britain wants a 10-year pact, whereas Egypt believes it should last only seven years. It is sincerely to be hoped that these two disagreements can be settled after further negotiations for the Egyptian objections to these two questions can only be regarded as petty and trying to British patience.

A THIRD point however is likely to be much more difficult to solve. Britain wants to reactivate the base in the event of a threat to Turkey, Persia or any Arab state. Egypt objects to the inclusion of Persia in this proposal. Wisely Britain has not raised the present Arab-Israeli tension as an obstacle to settlement, but there is no doubt that if this situation deteriorated any further the question of evacuation would have to be reconsidered. Persia, however, is another problem altogether. This springs largely from the fact that, as yet, there has been no final settlement of the Persian oil dispute. The economy of Persia is precariously balanced at the moment and even an early settlement (such as is forecast in cables from Tehran today) is not likely to restore prosperity to the country for many years. Persia therefore remains in a vulnerable and—with her 750-mile common frontier with Russia—exposed position for Communist exploitation and infiltration. It is important that Egypt should understand the danger in Persia for this offers a threat to her own security. It is to be deplored that another dangerous obstacle to an eventual agreement should emerge from the ranks of the Conservative Party itself. It is unfortunate that the Rebels cannot see that there is no alternative to evacuation of the Canal Zone, that the indefinite maintenance of British troops on foreign soil is impossible. It is to be hoped that the Churchill Government will do its utmost to ensure that the Rebels' threat does not endanger the chances of a final agreement not only for the sake of Anglo-Egyptian relations, but because a Suez agreement would remove a major cause of tension in the Middle East.

NEW HOPES OF CEASE-FIRE

11th Hour Concessions Expected By Both Sides

Geneva, July 19.

The French Premier M. Pierre Mendes-France today began the last 48-hour lap of his race for peace in Indo-China amid rising hopes of success.

The French Premier, who will resign next Thursday if he fails in his bid, was understood to be confident of victory given the sincerity of Communist intentions.

The greater optimism in conference circles flowed more from a general atmosphere of conciliation by both East and West rather than from any solid achievement in narrowing the gap between them during the week-end talks.

A France-Press report from Geneva said tension eased and statements attending the conference were visibly relieved when the restricted session did not produce any of the disturbing results that they had feared would take place.

Anxiety persevered in the morning before the session began and at that time there seemed to be an attitude of mutual suspicion among the delegations.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. M. Molotov, was reported to have said that progress had been made during the afternoon session.

Mr. Molotov was reported to have said that a solution to the Indo-China question would be reached if the conference continued along the same path.

On the other hand, Mr. Tran Van Du, the chief Vietnamese delegate, was reserved about the progress of the conference.

STILL UNRESOLVED

The major and related problems of where the cease-fire lines shall cross Vietnam and the date of elections to reunite the country were today still unresolved. They are likely to remain the chief disagreements until the last moment, Western diplomats said.

France is still seeking a truce line near the 16th parallel while the Communists demand a line near the 18th parallel. The Communists still want elections to be held within a year of a cease-fire, while France wants to delay them for at least 18 months to get conditions "back to normal."

Police Stand Guard In Trieste

Big Demonstrations By Reds, Fascists

Trieste, July 18.

Communist and extreme Rightist neo-Fascist crowds demonstrated on opposite sides of Trieste today against the partitioning of the territory of Trieste between Yugoslavia and Italy. Hundreds of Allied-trained civil police stood poised around each demonstration, ready to crush any disturbance and to prevent the two mobs clashing. But there were no incidents.

The neo-Fascists massed in the Rose Hotel Theatre and raised their approval when the Italian Deputy, Giglio Almirante, charged the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, with "murder."

He accused all the Western nations involved in trying to settle the nine-year-old problem with "lack of justice in the Trieste dispute."

He said Mr. Eden and the British Military Governor of Trieste, Maj-General Sir John Winterton, were guilty of "murder" because in last November's vote in Trieste the Civil Police killed six Italian demonstrators. The police are under General Winterton's direction.

The Communists oppose partitioning because it would "internationalise" the territory, while the neo-Fascists maintain such a move would "delay eventual return of the whole territory to Italy."—United Press.

Western sources said Communist restraint at yesterday's secret session of the nine-nation conference did much to encourage the more hopeful atmosphere.

Western diplomats had expected and said there were reasons to believe that Mr. Molotov insisted on calling the meeting so that he and his Chinese colleague, Mr. Chou En-lai, could make a joint attack against Western plans for a Southeast Asia military pact.

MOLOTOV SPOKE

In fact the only Communist contribution was a brief introductory and hopeful statement by Mr. Molotov from the chair. Mr. Walter Bedell Smith cleared up apparently to the satisfaction of both East and West the attitude of the United States to a commitment guaranteeing any Indo-China settlement reached here.

Mr. Bedell Smith said American would never use threats or force to disturb an armistice agreement and would regard with grave concern any violation of a truce.

The fact that the Communists did not challenge Mr. Bedell Smith's promise to make a unilateral declaration about a settlement was taken by many Western diplomats as implying that they would accept the Western proposal for individual declarations by the nine nations rather than joint guarantees.

PROGRESS MADE

Though the truce line and election date still await settlement, reports persisted today that in the secret East-West talks between Ministers and their officials, progress had been made in narrowing differences on several smaller but important questions.

Communist sources said the problem of the composition of an international commission to supervise an armistice might be settled by having India, Poland and Canada as the members.

It had earlier been reported that France had suggested such membership. But Western spokesmen declined to confirm or deny the reports.

Another problem on which some narrowing of differences was reported was that of the timing of the regrouping of the opposing forces within the areas to be controlled by the respective sides in Vietnam. The Communists, it is understood, had sought a period of six months to complete the operation while the French had asked for a little more than a year.

THREE AGREEMENTS

Conference sources said today that a peace settlement reached here would comprise three separate armistice agreements for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and a general "final act" taking note of all the subsidiary decisions and guarantees of the five sides in Vietnam.

No formal session of the ten-week-old conference was planned for today, but officials of the United Nations Secretariat were understood to have been warned to prepare for the main conference room in the Palace of Nations for a final plenary session tomorrow.

Today the nine Foreign Ministers faced another crowded day of secret East-West consultations while their advisers said experts sought to complete their work on the draft armistice texts.

Sun's Eclipse Causes Eye-Trouble

London, July 18.

About 150 people, mainly women and children, are suffering from eye trouble as the result of watching the recent eclipse of the sun.

Opticians estimate that most of the troubles will clear up within a year.

In some cases, the retina of the eye has been burned by the sun and permanent disability may follow.

One hundred of those affected came from Scotland where the eclipse was almost total.—France-Press.

Suez Decision Expected 'In A Week' Either 'Yes' Or 'No'

Cairo, July 18.

The Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, Major Salah Salem, said tonight that a final decision would be reached in the Suez Canal Zone negotiations "within a week."

Major Salem refused to make a specific statement on the progress of resumed discussions with British negotiators over the future of the Suez Canal. Britain submitted new proposals to settle the drawn-out dispute earlier this month.

Although it is too early to make any specific statement on the Anglo-Egyptian talks, it is quite possible to expect results in the very near future—within a week," he told reporters.

"We've been waiting 72 years for a settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute and we can wait a few more days."

Egypt was still waiting for Britain's comment on its counter-proposals for a canal zone settlement.

NOT FIXED

The meeting between the negotiators had not been fixed yet, tonight.

He said the decision "should be something final—either yes or no."

Major Salem said Egypt was looking for "co-operation" and not foreign handouts in building up her resources.

"We would not even consider foreign aid which would affect our national policies," he declared. "Unconditional free aid is welcome."

Major Salem said he planned to visit Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Libya after the Liberation Day celebrations on July 23.—United Press and Reuter.

1,500 French Troops Leave For Tunisia

Paris, July 18.

Fifteen hundred French soldiers left Marseilles for Tunis today to strengthen the anti-terrorist security garrison in Tunisia. The men, a "tactical group" of the 14th Infantry Division, will join French, Algerian and Moroccan troops serving in the area.

They called on M. Christian Fouchet, head of the newly created Ministry for Moroccan Affairs, met the Prime Minister, M. Pierre Mendes-France, in Geneva to report on progress of a reform programme for France's North African protectorates.

The plan, expected to be announced in a few days, is to be a "tactical group" of the 14th Infantry Division, will join French, Algerian and Moroccan troops serving in the area.

PERSIAN OIL TALKS END Agreement In Principle Reported By Persia

Teheran, July 18.

The Persian Finance Minister, Dr. Ali Amini, tonight announced that agreement in principle had been reached between Persia and the Consortium of eight companies formed to market Persian oil.

The eight companies in the Consortium are: Anglo-Iranian, Royal Dutch Shell, the Compagnie Francaise Des Petroles, Socony-Vacuum, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, the Gulf Oil Company and the Texas Oil Company.

A separate agreement on the compensation issue between Persia and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company remained to be finally agreed but Dr. Amini estimated this would take two days.

"The negotiations stage is now ended and the agreement must now be drafted by 12 international law and financial experts," Dr. Amini said. "This would take no more than five days, working day and night."

Dr. Amini said Persian oil production in the first year of the agreement would be 18,000,000 tons, in the second year 20,000,000 tons and in the third year 22,000,000 tons.

40-YEAR PACT

On the compensation talks, Dr. Amini said compensation would be "very little, much less than expected, probably less than \$30,000,000."

The period of the agreement between Persia and the Consortium will be 40 years with an option on renewal after the first 30 years. Dr. Amini said, Persia will get over \$2 per ton of oil.

The eight oil companies agreed last April in London to set up the Consortium to find a way of again marketing Persian oil. The oil was previously produced by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company which was nationalised with the Abadan refinery by Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh's Government in 1950.

The Consortium sent a three-man negotiating mission to Teheran on April 11 to start talks. In May, after the deadlock in the talks, the mission returned to London for fresh instructions from the Consortium in an attempt to satisfy Persia's claim for managerial control of the industry. Another outstanding question was the amount of oil to be put in the international market.

At that time, the figure of 10,000,000 tons a year was mentioned. The mission arrived back in Teheran on June 20. Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., special adviser to the United States State Department, has been in Teheran during the talks.

NO COMMENT

The Consortium representatives tonight again withheld all comment on the negotiations. Dr. Amini said the Consortium would initially invest \$100,000,000 in the Abadan refinery to reactivate the oil industry after its three-year closure.

In London, Anglo-Iranian officials would not comment on the reported agreement.—Reuter and United Press.

Big Vietminh Attack Smashed

Hanoi, July 18.

French tanks and Vietnamese National troops today smashed an attack by 800 Vietminh troops on the outskirts of Hanoi, fortress city 30 miles south of Hanoi on the Red River.

Eye-witnesses said at least 100 Vietminh bodies were found after the battle. And officers estimated the total Vietminh dead to be 200.

The Vietminh, who had spotted Vietnamese troops moving into new positions on a river dyke west of the city, launched a violent attack from both sides early today. They seemed unaware that strong French tank forces had moved in to support the Vietnamese.

Fire from tanks mowed them down as they charged in packed ranks and Vietnamese Tommy-guns killed those who reached their barbed wire defences.—Reuter.

Last night saboteurs blew up the "Hinh" railway line, and in the morning a train was derailed. A young girl was wounded.

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Flanders Says: McCarthy Is Acting Like Hitler

Washington, July 18.

Republican Senator Ralph Flanders, declared today the career of Senator Joseph McCarthy found its parallel "though to a weaker degree" in the rise of Hitler.

"Hitler exploited the issue of Communism, and on it he rose to power," said Senator Flanders.

The Vermont Senator released the text of a speech he is to make to the Senate on Tuesday in offering a resolution to censure Senator McCarthy. He did this so that other Senators and the public would have time to study it, he said.

Senator Flanders, speaking of how "Hitler exploited the issue of Communism," said "When it became convenient he allied himself with it. Ultimately he went far afield from Communism. He set his nation against the Jews and brought them to unimaginable cruelties."

IN WEAKER DEGREE

"He destroyed the free labour unions. He set up his private police force and a spy system. He worked towards and ultimately achieved for himself the sole authority in government, in business and in society in general."

"Curiously enough his financial support came from wealthy businessmen, some of whom lived to regret the contributions they had made—while others did not live at all. Each of these men found his personal strength in what he admitted as 'the Jewish question.'"

Journalist Ambushed By Mau Mau

Nairobi, July 18.

Mr. Ronald Kelly, a young British journalist, was shot in the shoulder last night in an ambush by a terrorist gang in the Kilimanjaro area, 11 miles north of Nairobi.

He was driving three miles from a coffee plantation where he lives when terrorists shot out both of the car's headlights. Then the car stalled.

Mr. Kelly was wounded as he raced for cover in the coffee bushes. He stayed there for 15 minutes, listening to the gangsters searching for him, then dashed back to his car and drove a mile to the nearest farm.

Mr. Kelly, a reporter from the East African Standard, came to Kenya a year ago. His condition is not serious.—Reuter.

Girl's Body Found In A Drawer

Indianapolis, Indiana, July 18.

The body of a pretty, scantily-clad girl was found in a dressing table drawer of a hotel room today.

She was identified as Dorothy Poore, 19, of Clinton, Indiana. Roy Storms, the County Coroner who performed an autopsy, said there were no marks of violence and no direct evidence of death from unnatural causes.

The body was discovered by a maid when an odour began emanating from the room. The Clappool is one of Indianapolis' biggest and best hotels.

The police said the body was folded at the tips and it must have taken considerable strength to wedge it into the drawer. Police had to dismantle the dressing table to get it out.

Storms estimated that the girl had been dead at least 36 hours. He said that while there was no obvious cause of death "you don't stuff yourself into a dresser drawer."—United Press.

Message In Bottle Starts Search

Long Beach, California, July 18.

An air and sea search was launched today off the southern California coast after a distress message in a bottle had been found asking for help for seven survivors of a sinking boat.

Coast Guard Headquarters here said it was not known whether the message was genuine, but it was decided to start a search.—Reuter.

\$500,000 Bid For HK Gas Company

From Our Own Correspondent London, July 19.

Far East interests have made a \$500,000 bid for the Hongkong and China Gas Co. Ltd., according to the Daily Express City Editor, Frederick Ellis.

Ellis said in today's Express: "Chairman, Mr. Robert Heriot Glen tells of an offer of 42/6 per share in cash. This compares with the market price of 32/6."

"He does not say who has made the bid but I hear it is a group of Hongkong financiers—and financiers are not always the real buyers."

"Chairman Glen says the directors 'propose to recommend' to shareholders to take it."

"But they should be in no greater hurry, for that 42/6 is barely what the accounts show the shares to be worth. And plant and property may well be worth more than the \$400,000 they stand at in the books."

"The firm is on the up and up—last year's sales were a record and it is building new plant to boost them further."

'When You're In Love, You Do Silly Things'

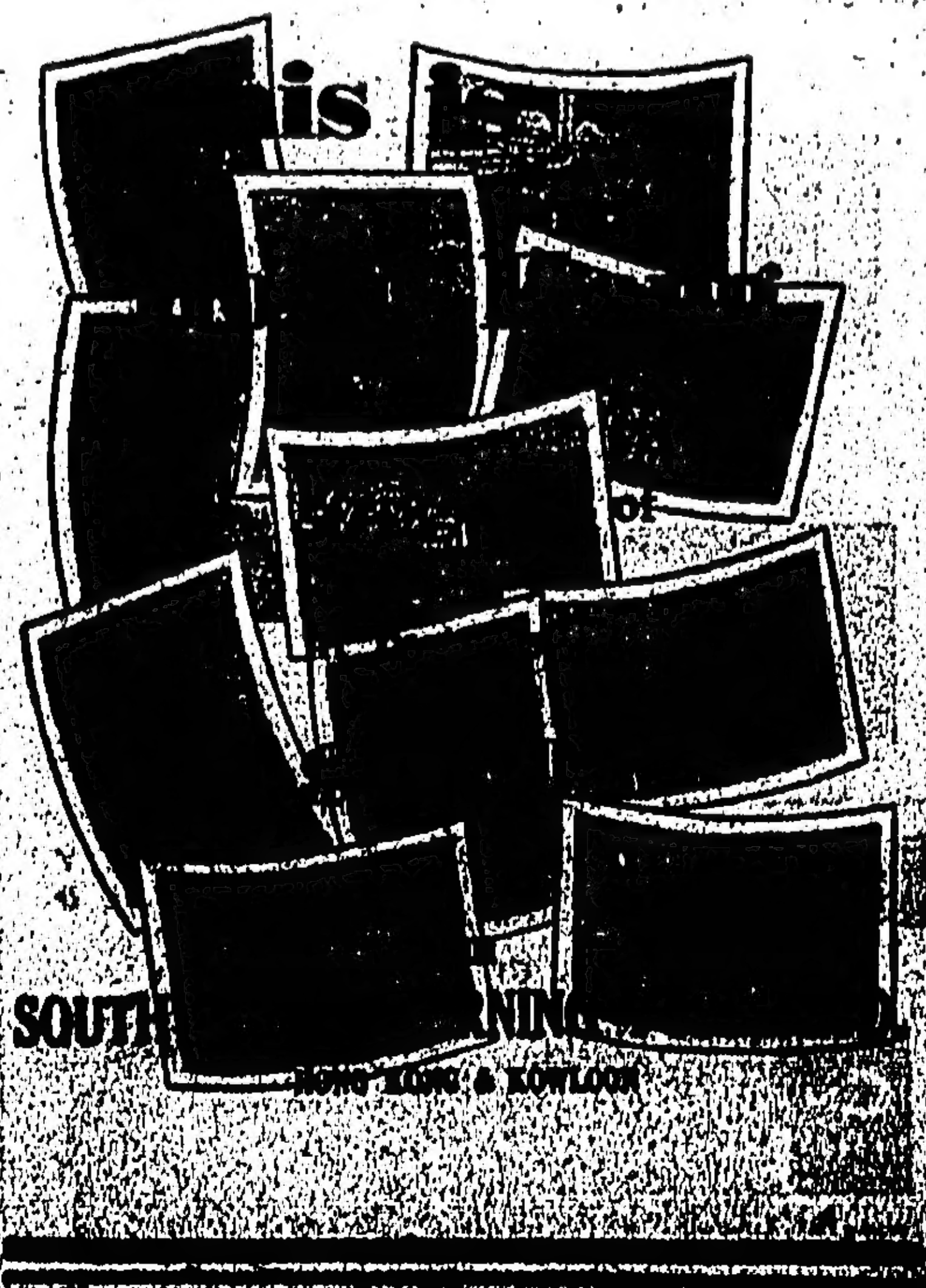
New York, July 19.

An attractive divorcee today changed a business man with stealing her mink stole, wrist watch, pearls and divorce papers after an 18-month courtship in which he broke her arm in a fight over a trunk and later fractured her foot.

Mrs. Joyce Bannon, mother of two children, filed grand larceny charges against Leonard Bernstein, 28.

"Why do you bother with a man like that, a man who broke your arm and foot and who mistreats you?" asked the magistrate, Hyman Korn.

"When you're in love," she replied, "you do silly things."—United Press.



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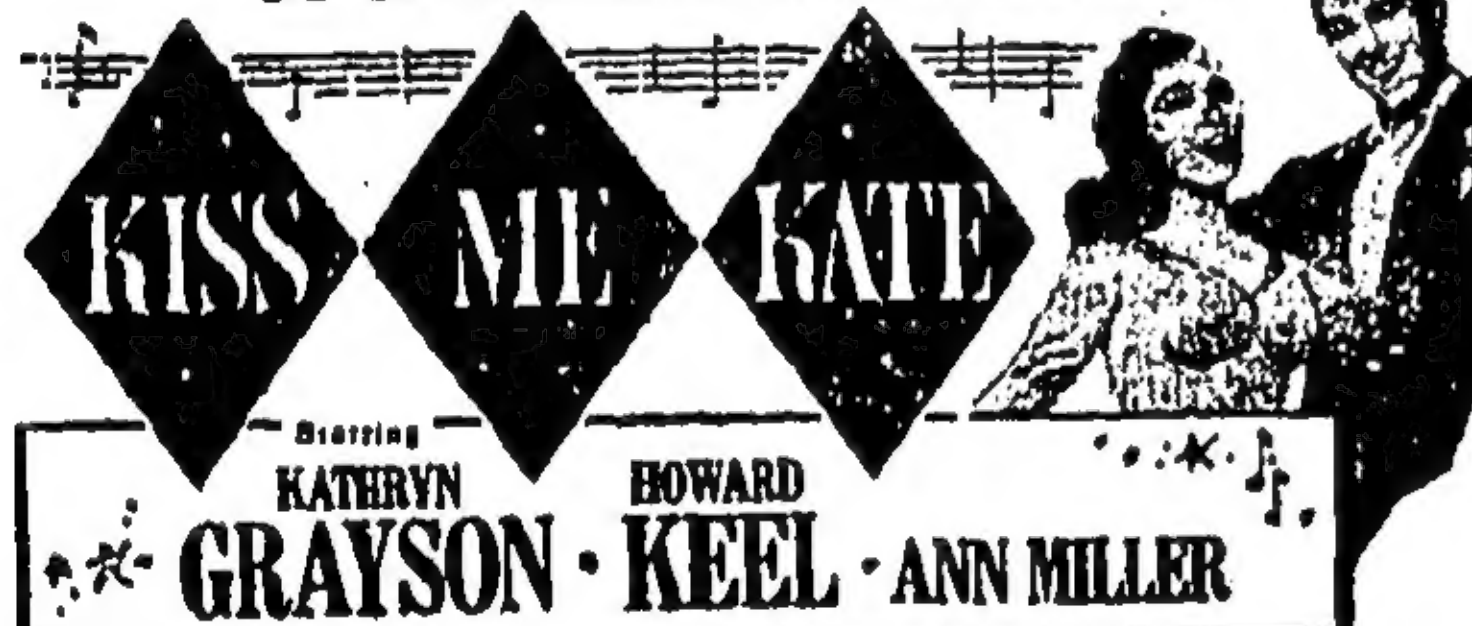
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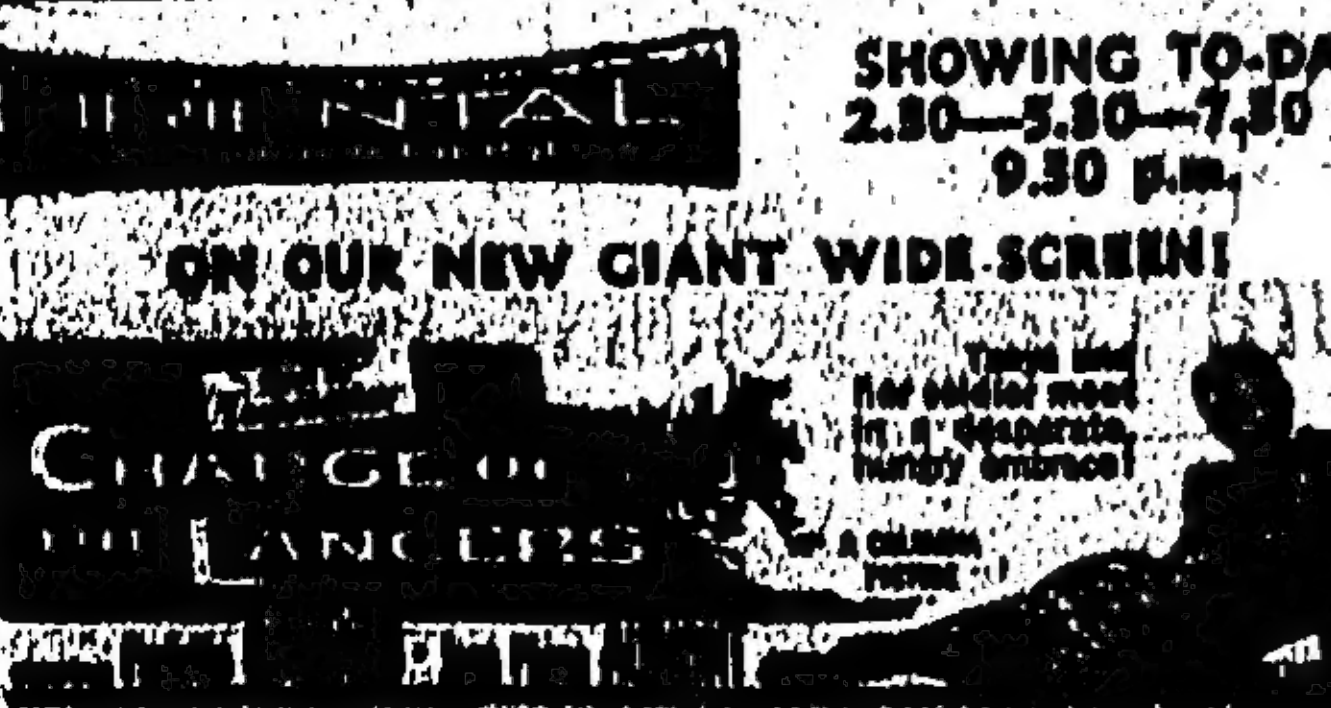


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Dolls Through The Ages



Miss Eileen Calvert of London, holds a model doll of H.M. The Queen wearing her Coronation Robe, lent by Mrs Marie Matherson, of the Doll Club of America, for the Exhibition of "Dolls Through The Ages."—Central Press Photo.

THE CRICHEL DOWN AFFAIR

Cabinet Minister's Career At Stake Over Land Sale

London, July 18.

The career of a British Cabinet Minister is staked on a House of Commons debate next Tuesday about the sale of 725 acres of land in the West England county of Dorset.

He is Sir Thomas Dugdale, 56, Minister of Agriculture. The land, at present the most controversial scrap of territory in the British Isles, is part of the late Lord Alington's estate at Criche Down. Until a few months ago, the name Criche Down meant nothing to the British public. Today it is a symbol of the battle of the individual against the bureaucracy.

For according to the report of an inquiry which Parliament will debate, Criche Down became a plaything in the hands of a few civil servants who displayed the worst faults of Bureaucracy—love of secrecy and irritation if any ordinary mortal dares to challenge their decisions.

And as British Cabinet Ministers customarily accept responsibility for the acts of their department—even if performed without their knowledge as in this case—the House of Commons will be confronted with the drama of a man fighting for his political life.

If Parliament proves hostile to Sir Thomas Dugdale, he may resign—and so precipitate a general Government reshuffle which Sir Winston Churchill is believed by some politicians to have been contemplating.

The history of the Criche Down controversy began in 1937 when the Air Ministry requisitioned the 725 acres for a bombing range. The Ministry did not return the land to its owners after the war, but instead turned it over to the Ministry of Agriculture management. A group of officials given the task of deciding its future decided it should become a model farm, involving the spending of £20,000 of public money to equip the land.

SHELVED APPLICATIONS

Lord Alington's daughter and her husband, Lieutenant-Commander Martin, were anxious to regain the land and tenants who had formerly farmed it wanted to rent it again. But the civil servants shelved their applications and pursued their own plans.

In the end the 725 acres were sold to still another Government department—the Commissioners for Crown Lands. They in turn gave the land to Mr. Christopher Tozer over the heads of all the other applicants, despite an earlier offer from one of these of £2,000 yearly rent for the bare land.

The story came out recently when, after a petition from farmers and landowners in the district, Government investigators held an inquiry into the circumstances.

"LOVE OF SECRECY"

The Investigator, Sir Andrew Clark, Queen's Counsel, reports that officials had maintained the Ministry and requested them to sell the land to the "love of secrecy." He said officials had been consistently dishonest.

most regrettable attitude of hostility towards Lieutenant-Commander Martin.

This attitude was "engendered solely by a feeling of irritation that any member of the public should have the temerity to oppose or even question the acts or decisions of officials of a Government or State department."

Subsequently in Parliament, the Minister said he regretted the mistakes and errors of judgment over Criche Down, but added it was not now practicable to sell the land back. The disclosure of the Criche Down report caused grave alarm among Parliamentarians, some of whom see this case as a bureaucratic challenge to one of the most vital principles of democracy.—China Mail Special.

LIBYAN BASES FOR U.S.

Washington, July 18: Official sources said today that a 20-year military base agreement between the United States and Libya was in the final stages of negotiation.

State Department officials who are involved in the negotiation said the work had reached the point of drafting documents and dealing with problems of translation. They would not predict a date for signing of the pact, although some expected the work to be wound up next week.—United Press.

Mainland Invasion

'Nationalists Aware Overseas Chinese Very Disappointed'

By A United Press Correspondent Singapore, July 18.

The Chinese Nationalist Government at Formosa is fully aware of the disappointment prevailing among the Chinese in South-east Asia over the delay in the oft-repeated and much-vaunted plan of invading the China mainland.

This concession was given to me by an important Chinese Nationalist official who passed through here a few days ago on a tour of Australia and South-east Asia. His identity cannot be revealed for obvious reasons.

While conceding that the Chinese in South-east Asia may be a little disappointed at the delay of the Chinese Nationalist attempt to return to the mainland, the Nationalist official rejected a suggestion that it has caused a good percentage of Kuomintang supporters to jump up on the fence and become "neutrals" in the ideological war between the two Chinas.

Quoting an example to support his view, the Nationalist official said while he was in Indonesia he was invited to speak at a rally of school delegates representing 1,200 Chinese schools in the country. He later learned that of the 1,200 schools more than 600 were pro-Nationalist, 400 were non-partisan while the remaining 200 were pro-Communist.

Commenting on reports that Chinese nationals in several Asian countries were being oppressed by the governments of the countries in which they were residing and that they were getting more and more disheartened by the poor protection and representation afforded them by Chinese Nationalist diplomatic representatives, the Nationalist official told this correspondent assuredly, "The day of redemption will come. All loyal Chinese should exercise great patience and sacrifices."

He said he appreciated the impatience of the Chinese who are being oppressed by the governments of countries in which they are residing and assured that the Nationalist Government is keeping a close watch and doing everything it can to try and improve their lot. The Nationalist informant said that no one is more anxious and determined to see Nationalist forces return to the mainland than the very people who are planning and preparing on Formosa.

RATIONING
He said that extensive preparations have to be made before the attack can be launched and that besides the military aspects of the task, the feeding of the liberated people must also be taken into account. The people on the China mainland, he said, are now being rationed with food for only a very short duration.

REFUTED SUGGESTION

The Nationalist official refuted a suggestion that Nationalist China's only hope to return to the mainland rests on a third world war. Far from it, he would hate to see foreign troops fighting on the China mainland, as the end of the war will see foreign occupation troops there and create situations reminiscent to those prevailing before World War II when many foreign powers had administrative control of Chinese territories known as "international settlements."

If the China mainland is going to be liberated, he declared, "it has to be done by the will and the blood of loyal Chinese." He said the support of freedom-loving countries will be an important factor but "it is not the most vital factor." The will of the Chinese people to overthrow Communist domination, he asserted, should be the main factor. In an assuring statement, he added, "If you have followed Chinese history you will understand that foreign ideology cannot survive in China."

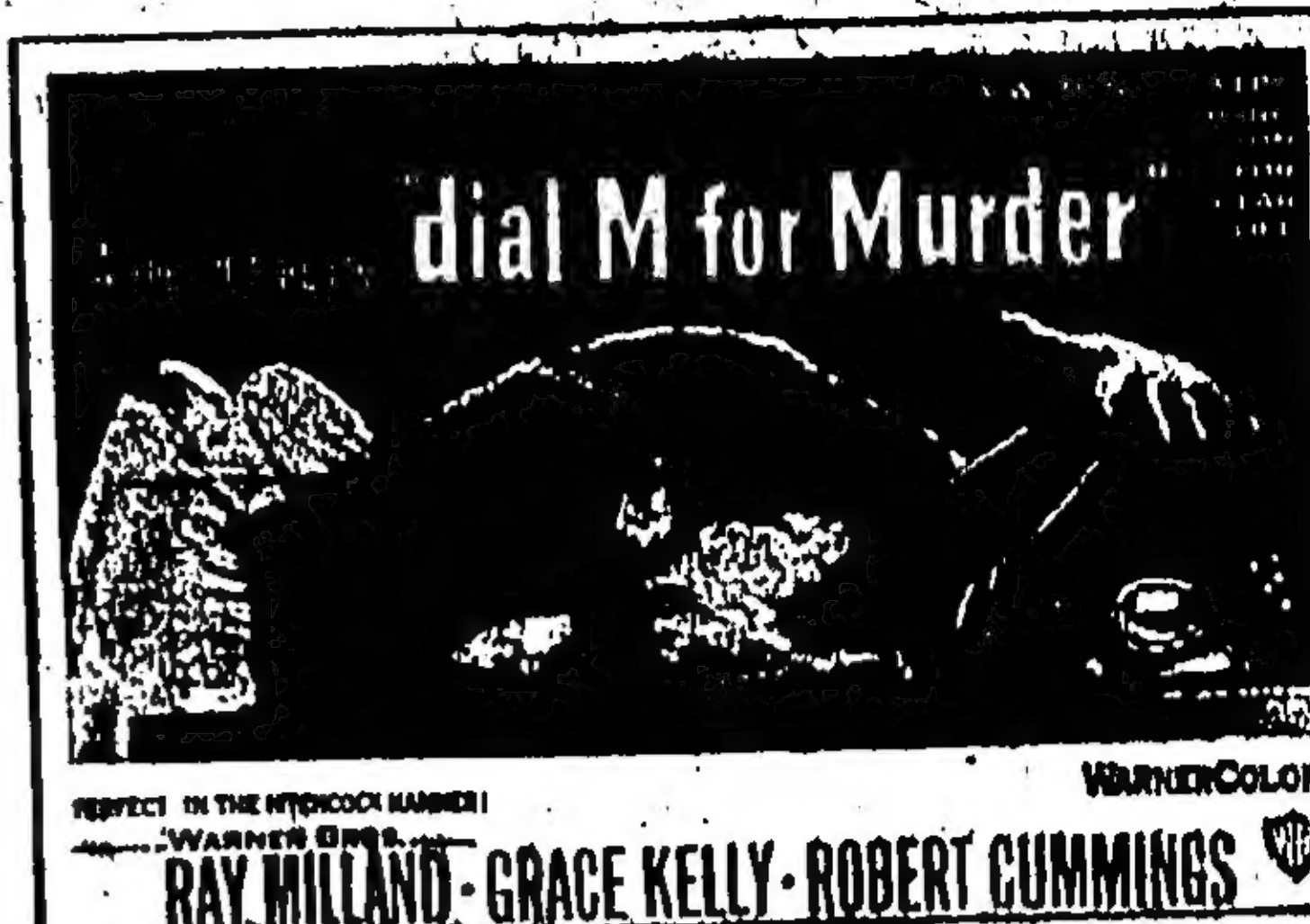
The Nationalist official smiled when he was told that veteran observers on Asian affairs were predicting that Nationalist China's opportunity of returning to the mainland would be completely lost if an attack were not launched within a year or 18 months.

SLIM CHANCE
He declined to comment on this except to say that only military planners on Formosa know exactly when the zero hour will be. He agreed partially that an attack by Chinese Nationalists at this stage has definite hopes of seeing mass defections by Communist Chinese soldiers on the mainland.

A very high ranking army officer of an Asian country who was recently interviewed by this correspondent said he was convinced that unless the Chinese Nationalists could launch their attack soon, the chances of success would be very slim.—United Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

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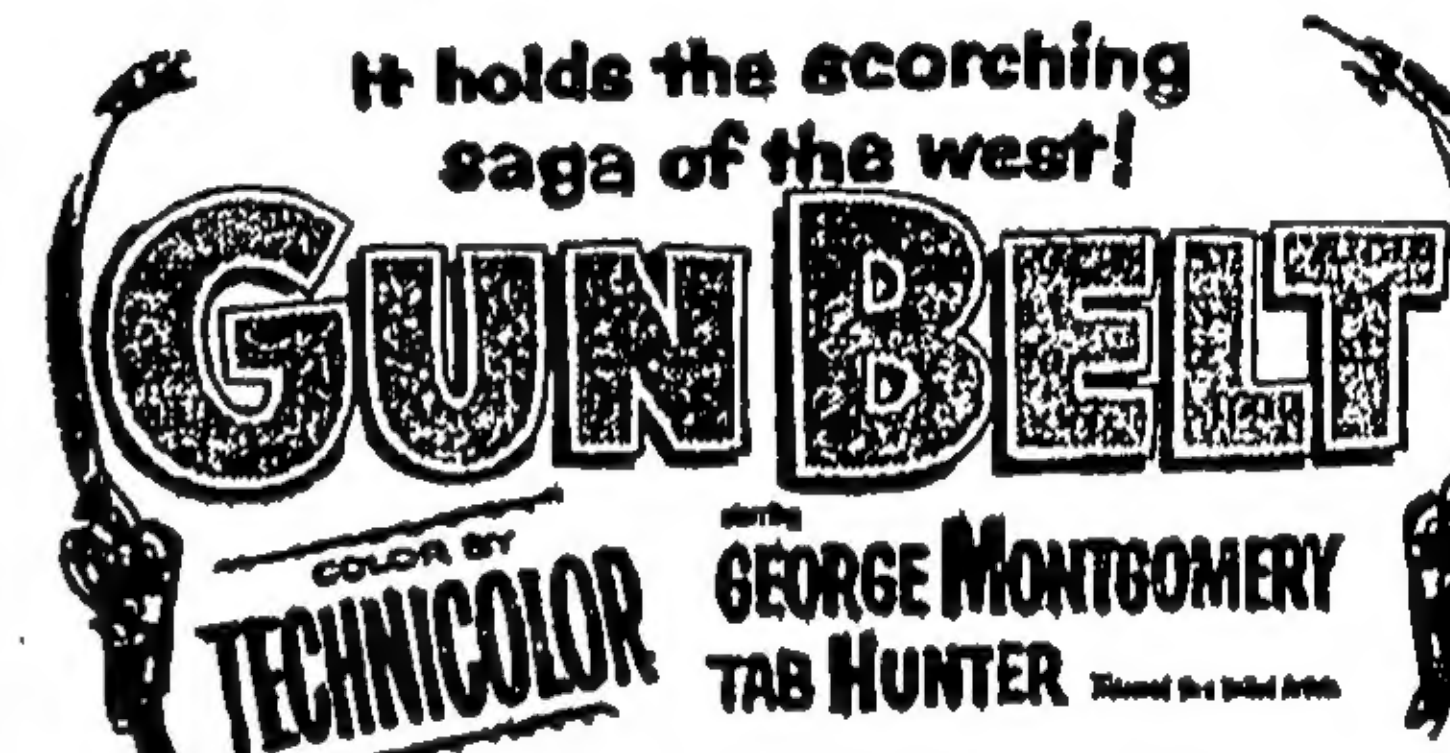


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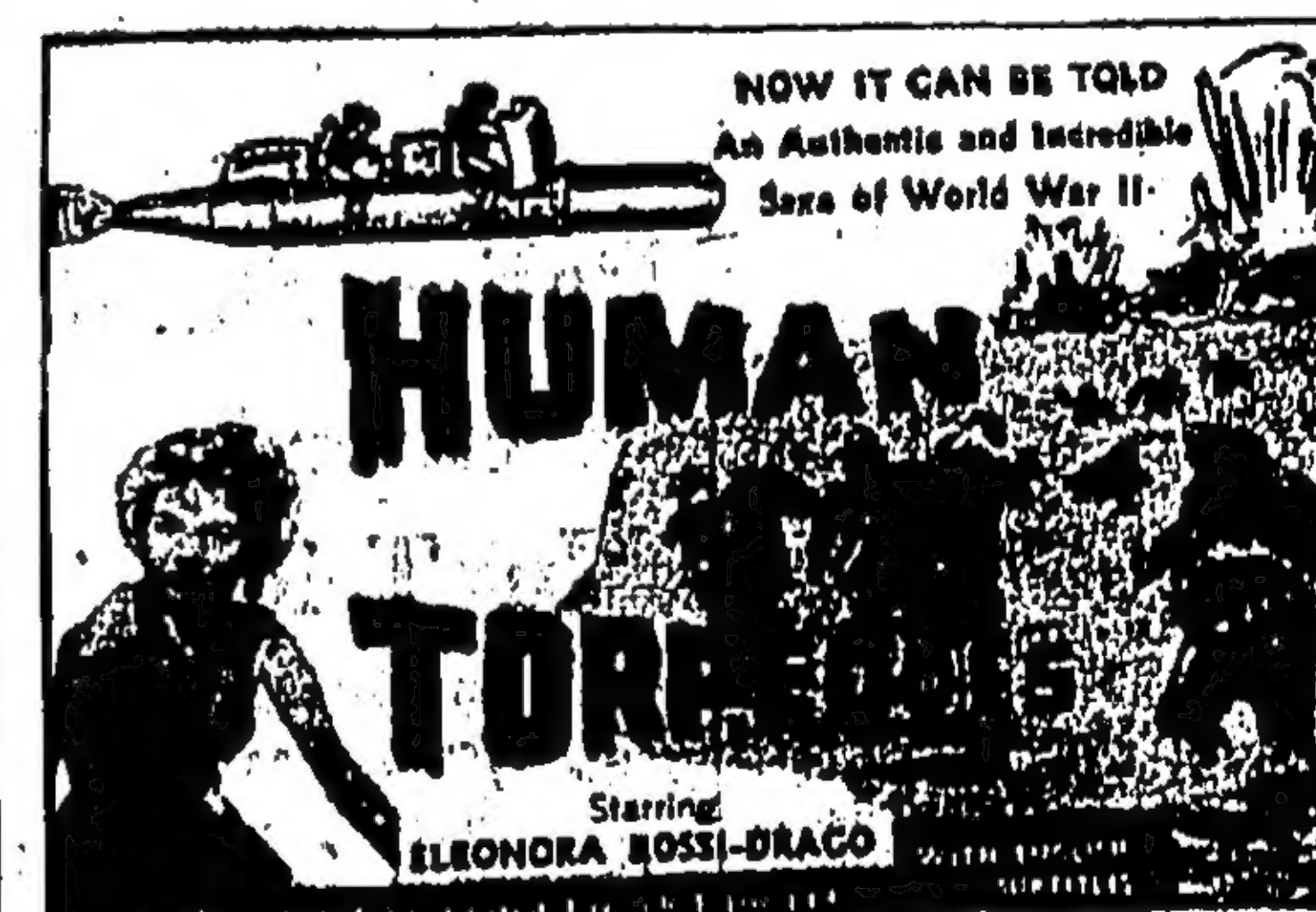
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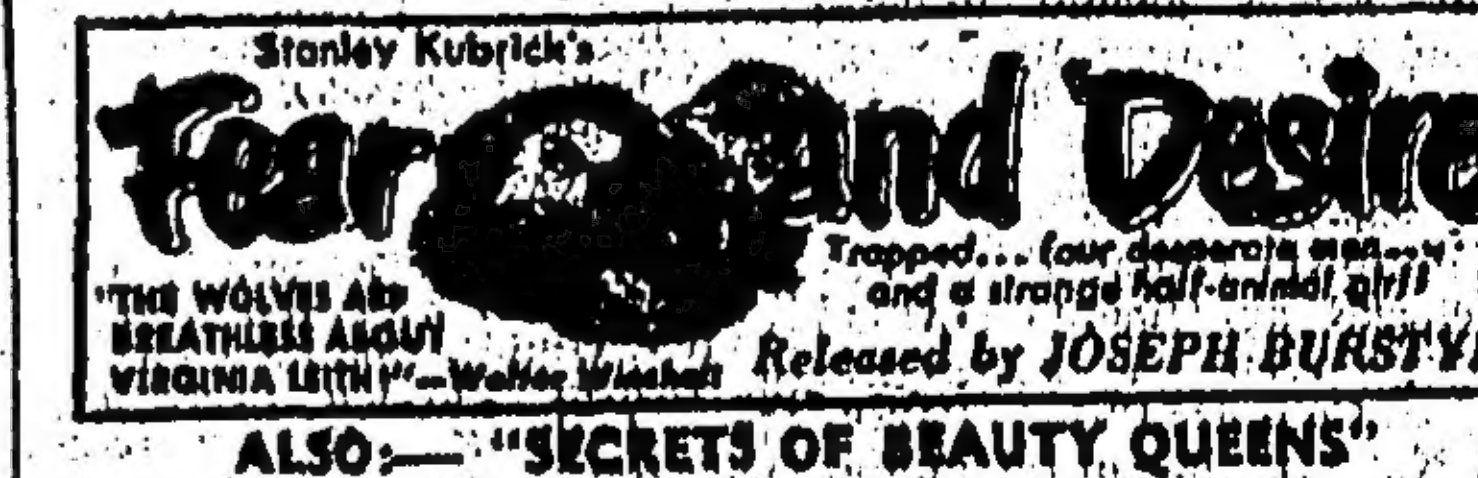
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FOREIGN AID U.S. SENATE ANXIOUS TO PUSH BILL

Washington, July 18. Senate leaders today appeared anxious to push through approval of a new \$3,100,000,000 foreign aid authorization and wait until the money for it is sought before fighting over it.

The Republican leader, Senator William Knowland, of California, said today that the Foreign Aid bill would be the next major item of business before the Senate, which is now working on a new atomic energy law.

As the authorization bill now stands, after passing through both the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees, it carries a 10 per cent less than the total asked by President Eisenhower and the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, and approved by the House of Representatives.

Arthur H. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has told Senators that this reduction is acceptable to the services.

An appropriation bill to provide the new funds, which normally follows the authorization, is already before the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, and this is the measure which is expected to produce major disputes.

MONEY NOT SPENT

Because of past hundreds of millions of dollars voted by Congress for foreign aid but not yet spent, Democratic Senators have talked about cutting the current money bill.

Another dispute is expected to centre on a Senate provision to end all foreign aid authorizations next July 1. It was inserted by an eight-seven vote in the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Everett Dirksen, Republican, Massachusetts, the Chairman, said some members of the Armed Services Committee agreed with Admiral Radford that this might disturb Western European allies.

Admiral Radford told Senators the amendment "creates the impression that all US Military aid might end then."—Reuter.

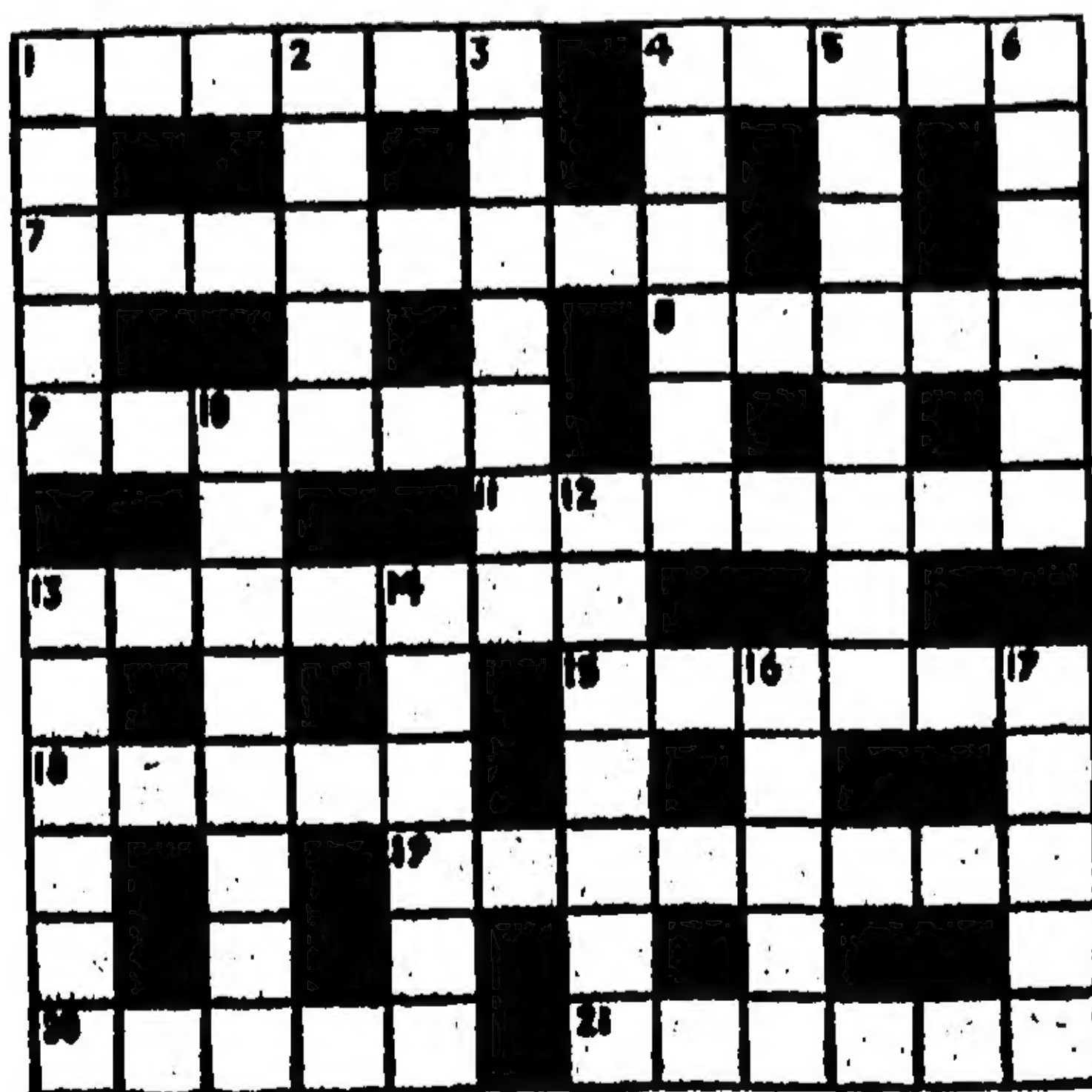
WOMAN CAB DRIVER DIES

Melbourne, July 18. Mrs. Louisa Dodd, who drove the first home-driven cab at Chelsea, Victoria, has died aged 80.

Mrs. Dodd wore men's clothes most of her life but dressed smartly when she came to the city on business. It was her policy never to charge expectant mothers for rides in her cab.

She reluctantly changed her "horse buggy" for a car in 1930 and drove it until she retired five years ago. —China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Moment of suspense (6).
4 Healed (5).
7 Part (8).
8 Impetus (5).
9 Skiff (8).
11 Values highly (7).
13 Get Ready (7).
15 Savoured (6).
16 Arena (5).
18 Expanded (5).
20 Glimp (6).
21 Strip (6).

DOWN
1 Social class (5).
2 Room (5).
3 Smash (7).
4 Believe (8).
5 Reserved (8).
6 Hinders (6).
7 Kept safe (8).
8 Decided (7).
9 Nosegays (6).
10 Belated (8).
11 Enchantress (5).
12 Trick (5).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Acid, 4 Nephila, 8 Opel, 9 Foll, 10 Bungle, 11 Avid, 12 Chis, 14 Destiny, 17 Renew, 18 Odour, 22 School, 26 Rise, 27 Aton, 28 Capturo, 29 Used, 30 Sweet, 31 Peruse, 32 East, Down: 2 Clasp, 3 Solace, 4 Rabid, 5 Blinded, 6 Light, 7 Clean, 12 Crab, 13 Rich, 14 Idol, 16 Yore, 18 Stars, 20 Demure, 21 Ughers, 25 Evade, 26 Enter, 28 Slows.

TRIESTE SETTLEMENT WOULD FILL THE WEST'S DEFENCE GAP

By John Earle

Belgrade, July 19.

A settlement of the Trieste dispute between Yugoslavia and Italy would, in the opinion of Western strategists, fill one of the most dangerous gaps in the defence plans of the Western world.

It would make possible consultations for the joint defence of the "Istrian gap" covering the approaches to the Adriatic Sea and north-east Italy.

Yugoslav statesmen also say that they hope that a solution of the Trieste problem will be the first step towards a general settlement of relations with Italy.

In the Yugoslav view, a settlement of the Trieste dispute would lead to a big increase in trade between the two countries, whose economies are to a large extent complementary. Yugoslavia, in particular, would like to increase imports of Italian machinery and industrial products.

Hitherto, however, trade has not been able to settle down owing to a political crisis always looming in the background. Businessmen are deterred by such events as, for example, Italy's action last autumn in closing up the Trieste railway.

A settlement should enable Trieste to try to re-establish its former position as the port for Austria and Central Europe. Yugoslavs stand to gain if use is made of the now moribund double track railway from Trieste to Ljubljana and Graz.

Released Soldiers Questioned

Nuremberg, July 18. Seven American soldiers, held by the Czech Communists for 12 days, were given "further questioning" today by American Army authorities.

The Army officials refused to say where the Army captured six untrained men, released by the Czechs on Thursday, were if they were "restricted" because of their July 4 capture. The seven men are attached to the 81st Artillery Battalion now on manoeuvres in the Grafenwoehr area. They were picked up by Czech border guards two weeks ago while "sightseeing" on the frontier.

The Czech government charged that the men deliberately entered Czech territory on "an espionage mission." After questioning them thoroughly, the Czechs released them.

HANDCUFFED
The men told a Press conference yesterday that they were handcuffed, blindfolded and questioned up to six hours a day by uniformed and plain-clothes Czech police.

An Army spokesman at Grafenwoehr said today the men had not returned to their unit for duty. Any possible punishment would come from their company commander. The spokesman said the men would not be allowed to see their families in Germany until the manoeuvres end. —United Press.

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RICH PRIZE

Trieste has more than once during the last 10 years brought Europe to the brink of a third world war.

Trieste was a rich prize to gain which Marshal Tito's partisans devoted their main energies during the closing stages of the war, and his forces held it for 40 days in May and June 1945.

In those days, Yugoslavia's claims went as far as the River Sava into the Friulian plain of northeast Italy. Yugoslav forces were persuaded to withdraw from Trieste only after very delicate negotiations, in June 1945, between Lieutenant-General Sir William Morgan of Britain and General Arso Jovanovic, then Yugoslav Army Chief of Staff.

The territory was divided into an Anglo-American zone, including Trieste itself, and a Yugoslav zone.

ITALIAN MAJORITY
Yugoslavs admit that Italians are in the majority in Trieste itself, although that is about as far as Italian and Yugoslav statistics on the free territory agree.

One difficulty is that there has been no generally accepted partial census of the population, at least since the days of the Austro-Hungarian empire. I.L.I. statistics, based on an Italian pre-Faust census of 1921, gave 266,311 Italians and 48,714 Yugoslavs living in the free territory as a whole (including both Anglo-American and Yugoslav zones).

Yugoslav figures, partly based on 1910 Austrian census and partly on post-war assessments of their own in the Yugoslav zone, give approximately 157,000 Italians and 115,000 Yugoslavs living in the whole free territory.

Under the Italian peace treaty of 1947, the free territory was to have become in-

dependent under a Governor appointed by the United Nations. That never materialised.

In March 1948, the United States, Britain and France incurred Yugoslav anger by declaring that both Anglo-American and Yugoslav zones should be returned to Italy. Yugoslavia was then still in the Soviet bloc. Her break with the Cominform came three months later.

In the summer of 1953, Italy, fearing border disorders, concentrated troops on the frontier and relations between the two countries became tense.

On October 8 the United States and Britain again incurred Yugoslav anger by announcing that they were handing over their zone to Italy, while Yugoslavia could keep her zone. President Tito said bluntly that Yugoslavia would go to war if the decision were enforced.

Protracted diplomatic negotiations between the United States, Britain, Yugoslavia and Italy during recent months have been based on the idea of a compromise which observers regard as not very far from the October 8 decision.

The negotiations had, however, the great advantage that the Western powers did not repeat the psychological mistake of springing a Trieste settlement on the Yugoslavs without warning. The Yugoslavs participated from the beginning. —China Mail Special.

St Paul's Precentor Watched By Police In South Africa

Johannesburg, July 18.

Plain clothes police took notes at a meeting here today when Mr C. Collins, Precentor of Saint Paul's Cathedral, London, told several hundred non-European listeners that he identified himself completely with their "struggle for freedom."

Two policemen, wearing sports jackets and flannels, sat in the audience in the Trades Hall, central Johannesburg.

A police radio car waited outside throughout the meeting—called by the African National Congress, the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Congress of Democrats and the South African Coloured People's Organisation.

Mr Collins, who returns to England on Tuesday after an eight-week visit, was given a farewell address. About 10 per cent of his audience were Europeans.

He drew attention to the presence of the police by expressing his gratitude to the Minister of Justice, Mr Charles Swart, for his "thoughtfulness" in sending them to his farewell meeting.

He said: "I can see nothing but provocation to violence in a great number of the things being done today in suppressing what is in fact the movement of man for his full freedom."

"This is a serious thing to say, but I say it because it is not too late for the Minister of Justice to change his policy."

Mr Collins said the banning and naming of movement leaders "under the guise of suppressing Communism" was bound to lead, like all policies based on fear, to disaster.

He had been greatly impressed by the patience, humour and courage of all the Africans he met, he added.

"I return to Britain to do my little bit to rally support for you in the outside world, and to tell the truth about what I have seen." —China Mail Special.

Goanese Nationalist leaders in Bombay have announced the intensification of their campaign to win Goa for India. Goa, however, will probably provide a tougher problem for India than the French settlements. Whereas the French agreed from the start to negotiate over their settlement, the Portuguese flatly reject any negotiations, since Goa is considered part of metropolitan Portugal, and as such is not to be bargained over.

Moreover, Goa is less economically dependent on India than the French settlements, and unlike Pondicherry, which is a drain on French finances, yields manganese and other valuable minerals. —Reuter.

German Envoy At Petrov Hearing



Dr. Walter Hesse, German Ambassador, and his wife, arriving for the third hearing of the Royal Commission on Espionage at the High Court of Australia in Melbourne, where Vladimir Petrov, former third secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Australia, made an appearance. He recently made his first public appearance since he and his wife were granted political asylum in Australia, after attempts had been made to force them out of the country, and back to Moscow. Petrov and his wife made many disclosures regarding the spy system of the Soviet throughout the world. —Express Photo.

Did The Wine Kill Him?

Kagoshima, Japan, July 18.

For several generations residents of Kagoshima, Kyushu Island, western Japan, wondered about the origin of a tombstone in a local cemetery shaped like a sake (rich wine) bottle with a wine glass on top.

Antiquarians have now solved the mystery. The tombstone was erected by a local feudal lord more than 300 years ago over the grave of one of his retainers named Kadema. In admiration of Kadema's prowess.

The antiquarians said Kadema drank in quick succession 12 glasses of sake, each glass containing more than one-and-a-half pints of the potent wine. The antiquarians are still trying to discover whether this killed him. —China Mail Special.

Charlie Chaplin Entertained By Chou En-Lai

Geneva, July 18.

Mr Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist Premier and Foreign Minister, was giving a dinner here tonight in honour of Mr and Mrs Charles Chaplin, a Chinese spokesman told Reuter.

The dinner was taking place in Mr Chou's villa, five miles outside of Geneva.

Swiss police and Chinese security men stood on either side of the huge wrought-iron gates at the entrance. No word could be obtained from Mr Chaplin's sumptuous 16-room villa, where he lives just outside the lakeside town of Vevey.

A chambermaid who answered the phone said she knew nothing of the famous actor-producer's plans.

Mr Chaplin, who settled in Switzerland towards the end of 1952, is reported to have paid £30,000 for the villa "Manoir de Boin" where he lives with his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, daughter of the late Eugene O'Neill. Mrs Chaplin assumed British nationality earlier this year.

Last May, Mr Chaplin was awarded the "World Peace Prize" after a meeting in East Berlin of the "World Peace Council."

On the occasion of the award, Mr Chaplin issued a statement.

Dempsey Beaten To The Punch

Palm Beach, Florida, July 18.

A "tall, dark and handsome" Swiss dentist married millionaire Mrs Estelle Auguste today in a tearful ceremony and thereby, according to his 43-year-old bride, "beat Jack Dempsey (her ex-fiance) to the punch."

The blonde widow of a New York stock broker and Dr. Werner Teufel, 34, of Vevey, Switzerland, who did their romancing in French, spoke their vows in English before Judge Richard Robbins in a brief ceremony at her suite in the exclusive Colony Hotel here.

Last December, the bride announced that she would marry Dempsey, former world heavyweight boxing champion, because she was "tired of hand kisses" and wanted a "real man."

But that romance broke up within a week, she said, because she invited film actor Kirk Douglas to the wedding.

The bride, whose fortune is estimated at \$350,000, said she met Dr. Teufel five years ago in Europe, saw him again in summer, and that "the very romantically followed me over here from Switzerland."

Speaking of her former bridegroom-to-be, Dempsey, she said "he is a good fellow, but you can't marry someone because he is a good fellow."

The wedding was the second for both. Mrs Teufel's first husband, millionaire E. Auguste, died five years ago. —China Mail Special.

Blondes From Wrong Countries

Long Beach, Calif., July 18.

As international beauties paraded through Long Beach today, Americans are readjusting their conception of foreign pulchritude.

Coming down the Ocean Boulevard lined with thousands of curious, the richly-decorated floral floats carried about three times as many brunettes as blondes, brunettes or redheads. Brown eyes won over blue, 2-1, and jet hazel, green, grey and black-eye beauties far behind.

Americans have been changing their impression on foreign beauties since Ivana Kislinger, Miss Argentina, turned out to be a blonde, as did Miss Israel, Miss Brazil, whom Americans could imagine as a brunette only, turned out to be a blue-eyed blonde, Maria Rocha, while Miss Finland reversed the procedure, turning up as a brown-eyed brunette, Lenita Aistris.

WATCH AT EASE

Actually this international beauty course began with the arrival of the girls last Thursday. Television cameras have been picking up the contestants ever since and have contributed to the enormous interest in the pageant, now in its third year.

Some 1,500,000 Americans in Southern California are able to watch many of the proceedings on their living room TV sets.

Consequently private TV polls are conducted around the block, and neighbours cast votes for their favourites. If grade were the decisive factor, Mieke Koudou, Miss Japan, would win hands down. Mieke has endeared herself to thousands who have seen her only on TV so far.

Many TV viewers have started their own little parlor game, trying to identify their favourite nationally before it is announced. —United Press.

Caodai Sect Leader Leaves For Saigon

Paris, July 18.

The chief of the Vietnamese Caodai sect, Pham Cong-thac, left here this evening for Saigon after a period of attachment in an unofficial advisory capacity to the Vietnamese delegation at Geneva.

Pham Cong-thac is "pope" of a Cochinese religious sect numbering 2,000,000 strong. He controls an army of 30,000 men based on the Caodai "Valley" of Tay Ninh.

During his stay in Europe, the Caodai leader was lodged in a luxury hotel in Paris and was shuttled back and forth to Geneva and Cannes the holiday habit of Emperor Bao Dai of Vietnam.

SHOWN CONCERN
Pham Cong-thac has shown his concern during his visit for the political and religious future of Vietnam as well as that of the French Union of which he is a pronounced supporter.

His returning to Indo-China at this time is based on his wish to discuss with chiefs of his sect the question of partition of Vietnam.

Questioned on leaving, he said that he thought this policy in the circumstances could only serve the interests of Vietnam. —France-Press.

Widespread Sabotage Persists In East Germany

Washington, July 18.

The United States Information Agency said today that widespread sabotage of railways, mines, factories and farms persisted in East Germany "despite efforts to suppress resistance to Red rule."

The agency said in a dispatch to overseas information centres that damage in nationalised dockyards alone was estimated at 14,000,000 East German marks (about £2,250,000).

But this figure gave an inadequate indication of the real impact of sabotage on East Germany's economy, officials added. Statistics smuggled to West Berlin by refugees showed that sabotage had caused severe collisions between trains and motor vehicles.

and railway accidents had killed 46 and injured 248 people, the agency said. These accidents were the result of hundreds of acts of tampering with electrical signalling equipment and tires and 100 railway employees had been arrested. The destruction of coal mining equipment and important parts were tied in the sabotage, the agency said.

FLYING into DANGER—test pilot BILL WATERTON continues his story TRAPPED... and ALL AROUND

FIRE ME!

THE plane went BANG—and I do mean bang. Later on, people on the ground said they thought I was deliberately making through-the-sound-barrier explosion.

I was not. There was this enormous sound around me—and then smoothness and silence.

It had all happened in two and a half seconds. And everything seemed exactly as it had been before—except that, as we dived gently towards the ground, I pulled back the stick to level her.

And the stick flopped like a dead man's arm. I was 3,000 ft. up with the nose going down and the ground three seconds away at the speed I was travelling.

A moment before I had been flying this plane. Now it was flying me.

My plan

MY immediate impulse was to use my parachute and get out. And then I rolled the possibilities over in my mind. Getting out at this high speed and low altitude meant being ripped to pieces.

I might, on the other hand, nurse the plane back into good behaviour.

Keeping the Javelin's wings level by jockeying the stick between my knees, I put one hand on the jet-setting handle—ready to eject myself clear of the plane if I could not bring the Javelin's nose up—and began to "trim" what was left of the tail.

I knew now that part of the tail, by which the plane is normally controlled, had broken off.

I was in the position a car driver would be in if the steering wheel came off.

So long as the route is straight he would be all right. But what if there is a bend in the road? It was my plan, with the Javelin, to try to take the straight road out of an emergency. That meant climbing to 10,000 ft., making sure that I was over country or the sea—so that no one else got hurt—and bailing out.

And that was all it meant at the moment. Self-preservation. Getting home to the girl-friend (wife now) for an evening date.

At last, 10,000 ft., and cruising at 350 miles an hour—a safe bail-out speed. I headed towards the Severn, over which I planned to let the Javelin go free.

BILL WATERTON, for 10 years a test pilot, has taken up the Gloster Javelin—a new and revolutionary plane. Suddenly, when he is flying at hundreds of miles an hour the plane begins to shudder. And then—BANG... Today Bill Waterton tells you what came after. In the second instalment of his story of life beyond the sound barrier.



Drawing by
ROBB

As I closed the throttles, the Javelin settled on the runway with a slight bump. Such a slight bump, in fact, that I thought I was home.

A most immediate—whether because of the wind or a bump in the runway I shall never know—the plane's triangular wings caught the air and lifted her off the ground again.

She went up. And then came down again. Went up again. And came down again.

Each time the immensely strong liquid springs of her undercarriage flung her higher and higher.

I sat there and hoped that a leg would collapse and drag a wing down, so killing our speed and grounding us.

But in a succession of ever-increasing bounds, the Javelin kangarooed down the runway, higher and slower, heavier and more jarring every time the earth got in the way.

Vertical drop

IT could not go on for ever. Something must go, and it did. The Javelin dropped almost vertically from 100 feet up, drove her undercarriage through the wings—and exploded into flames, splintering sideways off the runway.

And there was I... as they say in R.A.F. messes...

Decision

I TOLD my flying control people at the base that I would try to land at Boscombe Down, the R.A.F.'s testing establishment on Salisbury Plain.

I weighed the useless stick between my knees, so that it couldn't go wild on me, and approached the runway.

Now the big gamble had begun. A gust of wind, a bump on the runway, and it would fall.

The plane had to lose at least a third of its touch down speed before its wings would lose enough of their "lift" to keep the plane firmly on the ground.

trapped in the cockpit with fire all round me and the escape hood jammed.

I remember battering at it and, at the same time, watching two spectators of the crash racing like ding-bats across the grass out of range of the shooting flames as more tanks exploded.

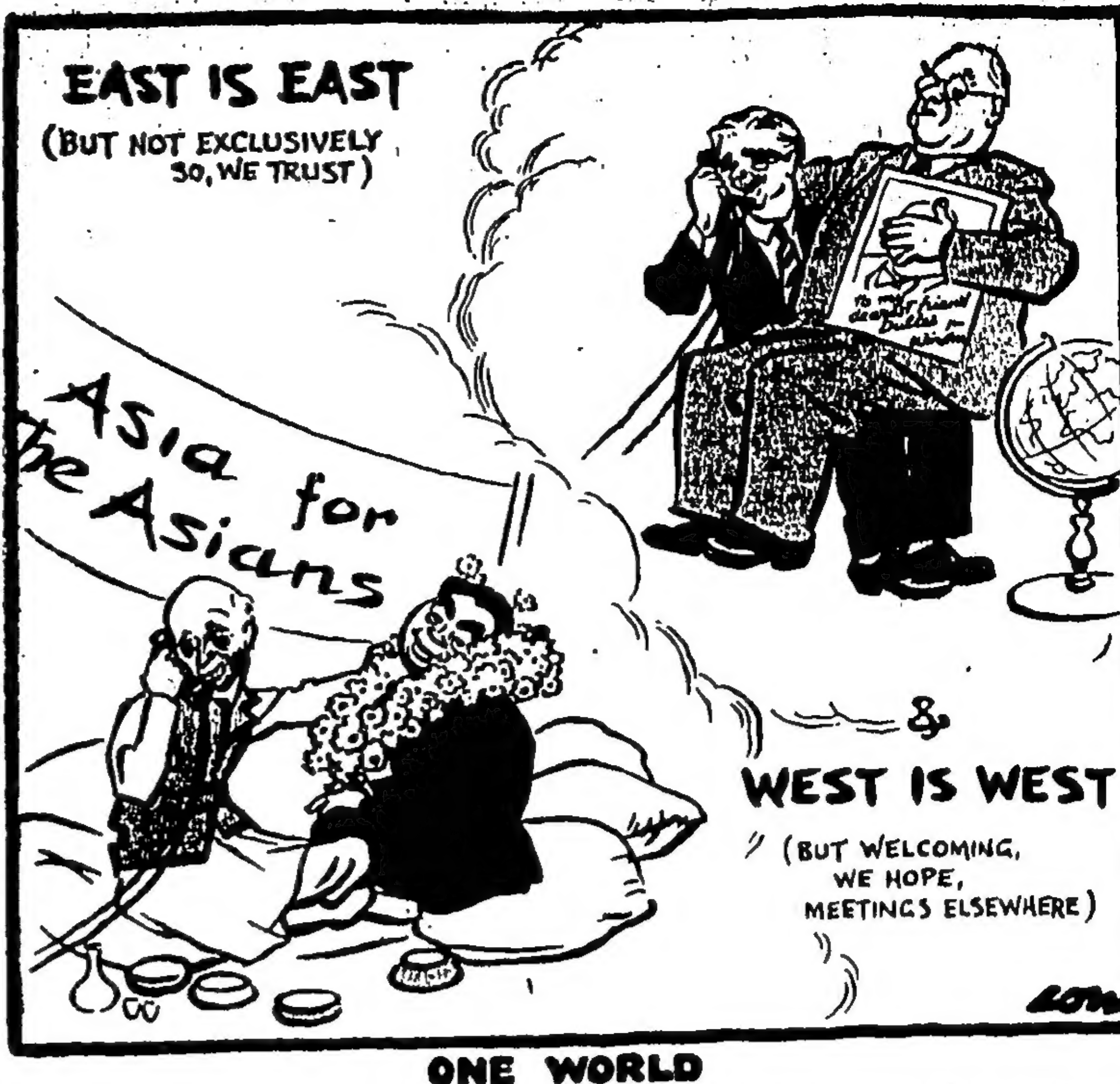
I remember getting the hatch half opened and climbing out—and directing the firemen to put their foam on the places where the flight records and the vitally important parts of the plane lay.

After which (an hour later, in fact) the doctor led me away to hospital.

I will not say it was a typical day's flying for a chief test pilot. I never want to experience the like of it again. But it had its moments.

In spite of everything I did go to Fighter Command's demonstration at West Raynham, for which I had been testing the Javelin. By road!

TOMORROW: In pursuit of a world speed record



ONE WORLD

WEST IS WEST
(BUT WELCOMING, WE HOPE, MEETINGS ELSEWHERE)

RUSSIA'S VIRGIN SOIL CAMPAIGN

By Walter Kolarz

SINCE the beginning of 1954 there has been unusual activity on the Soviet agricultural front, and conferences have followed one another in quick succession.

At the end of January responsible workers of the machine-tractor stations (MTS) were summoned to Moscow; early in February an All-Union conference of State farm directors and officials was held and in the middle of the same month another conference of leading agricultural workers (peredoviki) was in session.

All these conferences received considerable publicity, all were attended by leading figures of Party and Government, and all culminated in the acceptance of an appeal for increased working efforts in agriculture. In fact, however, they seemed to prepare the ground for a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party which lasted for at least ten days and finally adopted on March 2 a decree "to increase the production of grain by developing virgin and waste land."

All these conferences and meetings struck a note of realism alien to the Stalinist era. In Stalin's day the entire Soviet propaganda apparatus was out to create the impression that Soviet agriculture was on the way to abundance and that there was nothing to worry about so far as the USSR's bread supply was concerned.

False Optimism

This false optimism was fed in particular by the present Premier, Malenkov, who at the 19th Party Congress in October 1952, made the bold assertion: "The grain problem, previously most acute, has been solved; it has been solved finally and irrevocably."

Malenkov's words were not merely empty boasting; his statement reflected the dominant ideological trend of the period—belief in the almost unlimited power of the human being, and in his ability to change the climate of the country and the nature of the soil in accordance with the needs of the national economy and the Five Year Plans. It was the period when Michurinism, the teaching about the man-made evolution of nature, was in its heyday and when

the prophet of that teaching, Trofim Denisovich Lysenko, was at his zenith.

The Soviet leaders still thought they could dispense with all the words of warning which generations of Soviet scholars and soil experts had uttered both before and after the October Revolution about the limitations of Soviet agricultural production.

For example, the great Mendeleev said the USSR has one of the worst climates in the world for agriculture. If one thinks of the large areas of permanently frozen soil and of the USSR's extensive desert and semi-desert areas, one cannot but agree with him. In fact, Professor Protopopov, an eminent Russian emigre economist, has estimated that only 10 percent of Soviet territory is suitable for agricultural production.

Shelter Belts

The men in the Kremlin obviously thought that all these statements by "bourgeois scholars" were outdated and counter-revolutionary. They planned their hopes on the Stalin Plan for the Transformation of Nature, whereby a system of shelter belts was to prevent future droughts. They also expected that irrigation schemes, and the building of new dams and canals, would give Russia many millions of hectares of arable land.

Today, more sober counsel seems to prevail and an attempt is being made to discriminate between propaganda and theory on the one hand, and reality on the other. This has become imperative with the abandonment, at least radical modification, of some of the Stalinist projects, especially the Plan for the Transformation of Nature.

It is significant that the official report on the fulfilment of the State plan for 1953 omits all reference to the planting of the formerly much advertised forest belts. In addition, Stalin's successors seem to have dropped completely the building of the Main Turkmenian Canal, which was to provide an additional nine million hectares of irrigated land in Western Turkmenistan and the Amu Darya valley.

Discrepancy

In these circumstances, the claim that the grain problem has been solved finally and irrevocably is no longer maintained, and the decree of the Communist Central Committee of March 2 stated flatly that there was a discrepancy between the existing level of grain production and the growing needs of the country.

The way out of this situation is to be provided by the new plan for the development of

virgin and waste land. No less than thirteen million hectares of land (32,500,000 acres) are to be developed during the next two years, mostly in Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals.

The opening up of an area equal in size to Bulgaria and Albania put together is an operation unparalleled in the history of the Soviet Union. It will necessitate a migration of three to four million people to the virgin soil and waste land areas. This will be a migration from the West-European Russia and the Ukraine—to the East, and to some extent it will also mean a move from the towns to the countryside.

Thus, the new measure, if it succeeds, will, in parts at least, put a stop to the drift from village to town which has been such a characteristic feature of Soviet development since the early twenties.

How this vast number of pioneer settlers for the new agricultural areas will be recruited is still a mystery. Soviet propaganda has made much of the enthusiasm of young Komsomol members who have volunteered to participate in the great task. One need not doubt that such enthusiasts do exist, but whether they are numerous is another question.

Main Job

Many hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people will have to be ordered to take up their residence in the areas to be cultivated. In other words, the Soviet Police Ministry may have to take a hand in the resettlement campaign, just as it was associated with other large-scale schemes in earlier years—the building of the Baltic-White Sea Canal, the Moscow-Volga Canal, the Volga-Dnieper Canal, and practically all projects aimed at the development of the Russian Far North.

The detailed provisions for the Soviet virgin soil plan reflect the doubts of the Communist leaders concerning the efficiency and reliability of the collective farms, which will have only a subordinate role in implementing the new scheme. The main job is to be performed by the State farms. This is hardly surprising, for the Soviet State is interested in increasing the quantity of marketable grain, and not in providing land for peasant settlers. So State farms appear to be more suitable than the kolkhozy.

In Kazakhstan alone as many as 92 new State farms are to be established on virgin and waste land to be brought under the plough. The new farms will be under the direct control of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, as can be seen from a significant announcement in the Soviet Press on April 15. This said that the Central Committee had appointed special plenipotentiaries, each of whom would supervise four or five State farms. These officers do not seem to be agricultural experts. They are party officials who, before their dispatch to their assignments, underwent a short but apparently intense training in agrarian and organisational problems.

Their appointment is clearly an emergency measure and shows how serious conditions on the Soviet agricultural front must be. Obviously controllers on the spot, with extraordinary powers, are required to mould the heterogeneous labour force that will populate the newly-cultivated areas.

Severe Blow

Apart from the State farms, the machine tractor stations will also gain in importance through the virgin soil scheme. In this connection it must be recalled that control of the MTS over the countryside has been tremendously strengthened since September 1953. The staff of the MTS has increased over three times—from 800,000 to 2,600,000, a severe blow to the collective farms which have lost some of their best personnel. Now there are to be more MTS in the newly cultivated areas, thus increasing the already considerable influence these institutions wield in the Soviet State.

Although the virgin soil plan is born of a state of economic emergency, at the same time it means a further extension, to the East, of Russian-Ukrainian living space. Stalin's successors are determined to carry out the European colonisation of certain Oriental areas of the Soviet Union ruthlessly and without regard to the interests of local nationalities.

This applies in particular to Kazakhstan, the republic into which about half the new settlers will have to be directed. The mass colonisation of Kazakhstan must sooner or later put an end to the nominal autonomous status of the Kazakh republic, the largest non-Russian republic of the Russian Soviet Federation (RSFSR).

Too Vast

So far it has been assumed, for the sake of argument, that the virgin soil plan will be smoothly carried out, irrespective both of the opposition of the Central Asians and of the reluctance of the European settlers to go to the new areas. But the success of the plan can by no means be considered as a foregone conclusion.

First reports from the reception areas show that official time-tables for the supply of machinery, the delivery of seed and the recruitment of settlers have not been adhered to in many cases. It may well be that the body of the plan is too vast for an administrative machine of the Soviet type to carry out every sphere of its activities.

ALL THIS AND A CONTESSA

By JOHN WREN

"AM I still in the 20th century?" I asked myself as our black-lacquered, 200-year-old, flower-banked gondola floated past the House of Gold (Ca d'Oro).

The gondolier, in traditional colourful costume, serenaded us with love songs, sung since the first gondola plied the Grand Canal.

I was enjoying an away-from-it-all week-end in Venice. And now, with a full moon hanging over a floodlit Grand Canal, it seemed as if the clock had been turned back to a more peaceful and romantic age.

The blonde contessa at my side whispered something to me as if she were purring.

I later learnt that every attractive girl in Venice calls herself a contessa; the less attractive ones principessa, or princesses.

How did all this come my way? A gondola, love songs, a contessa.

Simple, it was laid on for me by a well-known travel agency. I slapped down a pound to see "Venice By Night."

A gondola picked me up at my hotel. Then it joined a convoy. Under the Bridge of Sighs, the Rialto Bridge, down the floodlit Grand Canal.

I was sharing the gondola with four British tourists whose North Country accents mingled with the purring of my contessa.

A short time ago crisis faced Venice's gondoliers. Their prices were undercut by the motor-boats. Few tourists could afford the gondoliers' high tariffs.

The "Venice By Night" trips, which attract hundreds of tourists every night, has saved the gondola.

Was my contessa included in the ticket? Not exactly. She sat at the next open-air cafe table in St Mark's Square, and had no light for her cigarette.

A word of advice: in Venice always carry matches, contessas never do.



St. Mark's Square is without a doubt the world's most beautiful piazza. A vignette of my week-end-away-from-the-front-page.

At six o'clock on a Sunday evening, three British tourists sat at a cafe table on the spacious square.

A waiter in white appeared with a frosted cocktail shaker. The setting sun glittered on the silver shaker and the rich gilt of the eleven-hundred-year-old Basilica of St Mark's in the background.

There, three ice-cold White Ladies for three thirsty holiday-makers. Sunday afternoon in Venice. Little wonder the town is packed with foreign tourists, getting away from it all.



VENICE is celebrating the 700th anniversary of the birth of one of its most famous sons, Marco Polo, the world's first tourist and globetrotter.

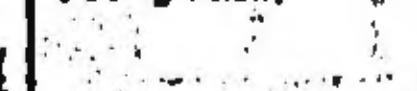
Marco Polo travelled to the far limits of the unknown Orient at a time when the journey from London to York was fraught with danger. At a party in Marco's memory I was told the story of his homecoming after a decade in China.

When Marco, dressed in travel-stained, strangely-cut Oriental clothes, knocked at the door of his home, the maid refused to let him in.

Neighbours threatened to call the police if this "tramp" did not leave.

Then Marco Polo pulled out a knife, slit the seams of his unkempt clothes, and out poured nuggets of gold and precious jewels.

In a moment the Venetians who were threatening arrest threw their arms around him. The world has changed little in 700 years.



VENICE's newest summer drink—a Bellini. Fresh peach juices mixed with champagne. "Why Bellini?" I asked Harry (Signor Cipriani), Venice's most famous barman, who features in Hemingway's "Across the River and into the Trees."

"Bellini was a famous Venetian artist. I, too, am an artist. This is my masterpiece. I enjoyed Venice's hot weather days—thirty-sixed. It's a smoked ham served with fresh figs. Also, curried Adriatic prawns (scampi); a dish brought back from the East by Marco Polo."

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AGENCIES

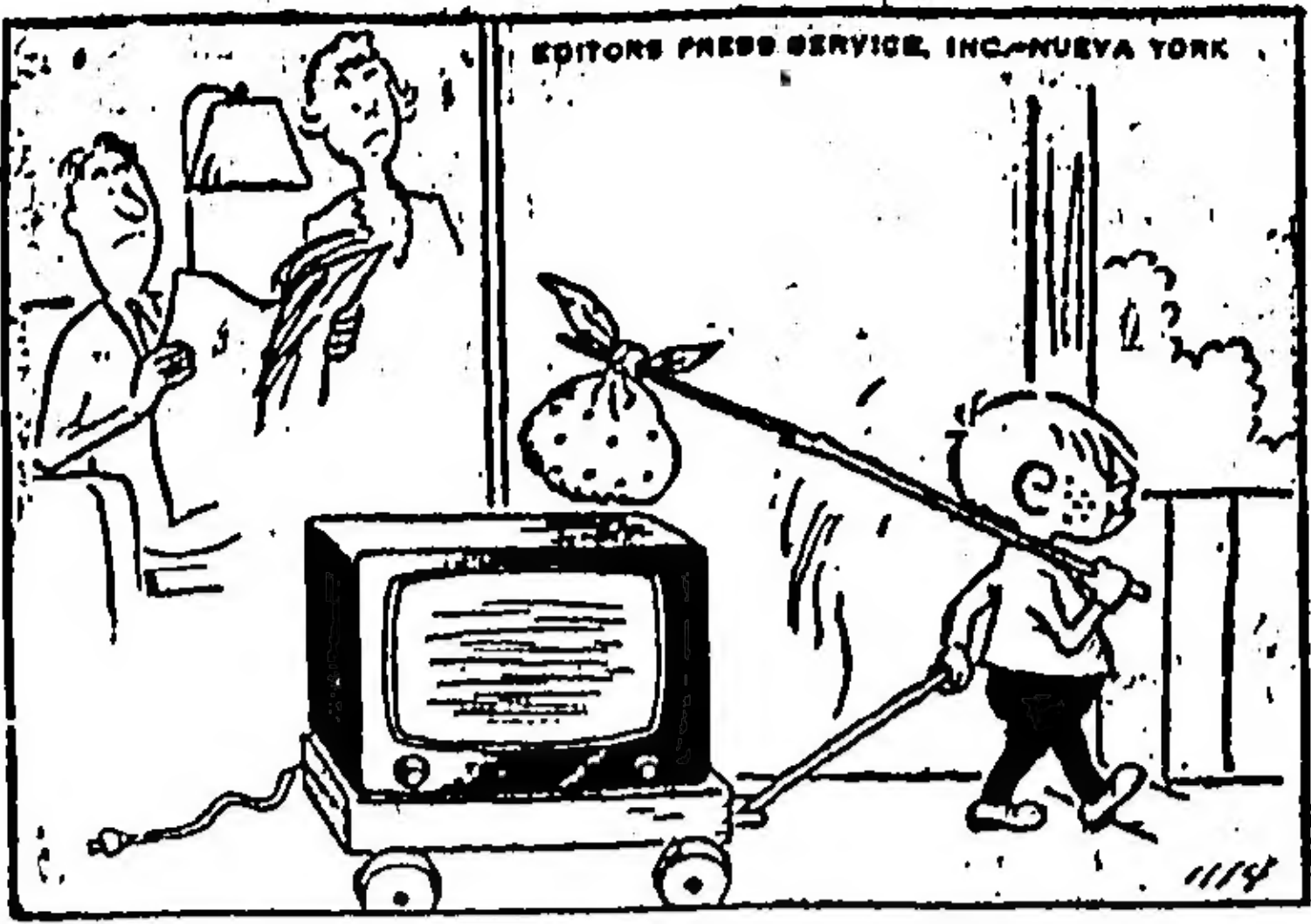
<p>BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI</p> <p>BUCHANAN'S BLACK & WHITE WHISKY</p> <p>BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI</p> <p>SANDEMAN'S PORTS & SHERRIES</p> <p>BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI</p> <p>LANSON CHAMPAGNE</p>	<p>BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI</p> <p>GORDON'S GINS AND COCKTAILS</p> <p>BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI</p> <p>VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE</p> <p>BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI</p> <p>WYNAND FOCKINK DUTCH LIQUEURS</p>
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• BY THE WAY • by Beachcomber

LIKE the juggler who keeps six plates in the air and catches them all, Foul-enough manages to deal with every situation. At a very large party in Villeneuve, he was addressed by four of his different names. He retorted by calling everybody else some other name than their own.

Hearing him call Mrs. Crin-sham Dame Giffie, a girl said, "What's the idea?" "We all do it in our set," replied Foul-enough. So the girl called Major Trowle Chief Inspector Urquibough. The game caught on. All over the room one heard idiotic names. Lord Kettlewood, a late arrival, wondered why his hostess called him Commodore Wobbleigh. Said Lady Orpound to Foul-enough, "I see now why people give you so many different names." "I thought it odd at first," "Just a new game, Miss Blood," replied Foul-enough. Thus by his daring and his native wit did our hero once more save himself, and reduce a large party to noisy imbecility.

The Indian said something that sounded like Um Ba. (From a story.)

IT was Um Ba. They all say that, from Paramount Chief Kutysaia Silokake to Squaw Giggling Moonlight. When Looenann Roy Chippers of the Federals tries to turn them out of their reservation to make room for the railroad, he shrugs and says, "Um Ba!" And when the wife of the trapper

drags herself and her horse through 1,700 miles of swamp and jungle to beg help for Fort Oknake, the witch doctor with a face like a mad dogfish raises his right hand and says "Um Ba." "Um Ba" utters the white heroine. There is only one dissonant voice. A wise old grandmother, Squawking Horse, says "Wa Wa."

Queues on conveyor belts

AN extremely progressive experiment is being made in America with a conveyor belt for human beings. In places where there are large crowds, the units, instead of walking, stand on a rubber conveyor-belt, and are carried along like bits of motor-car or tins of fossilised food. When I read of this I thought it must be a quotation from one of my wild or nightmarish of the future. Reading on, I found it was a serious experiment. If it is adopted here it will be easier for officials to control queues. It ought to be possible to have overhead conveyor-belts for crossing roads, with the traffic on a broader and swifter belt. Every pedestrian, while waiting on the assembly lines, would be given a number to facilitate the work of the belt-police.

The Victorian girls

A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD girl in Victorian clothes, who led a gang of razor-slathers against a rival gang, armed only with knives and coshes, said, when questioned, "It's all these soft drinks. They drive us wild."

(News item of tomorrow.)

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

MONDAY, JULY 19

BORN today, you have a positive nature and a keen eye. You are quite sufficient unto yourself. You have your own whims and fancies, and you rather expect to have them. You will them. And your natural bent for leadership is thwarted if they don't. When you come to following others, you just never do. Your intuitions are strong and, at times, you are almost psychic. You like to think of yourself as supremely practical and matter of fact. You are a very investigative nature and you are willing to try anything once. You are a wanderer. You enjoy travelling and will probably visit many places on the globe—perhaps some that aren't even on the current maps. You are a capable manager—at business, at home or in an organisation.

You women are good company, excellent hostesses, and make charming wives. You are a little short on the conventional social graces, although your magnificence, power, and usually make you a favourite with members of the opposite sex. Both you men and women have a warm, emotional nature and will have many admirers.

Among those born on this date were: Julius Caesar, Roman emperor; Samuel Colt, inventor; William H. Hays, late film star; Edward Charles Pickens, astronomer; A. J. Cronin, novelist; and Alexander D. Bach, educator and physician.

To find what the stars have in store for you tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, JULY 20

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Important work needs doing and you should have the vital energy stored up to accomplish it.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Even during the hot summer days, you and your major objective in view and work unerringly toward it.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—If bored with the present job, you may find it advantageous at this time to look for another and better one.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—If on vacation, look for the sunning; store up energy for the months to come.

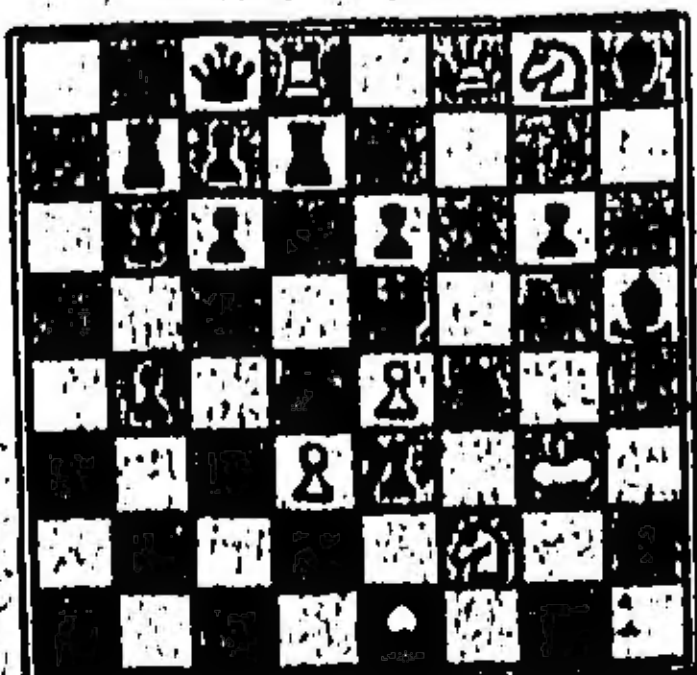
SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—A certain amount of recreation is necessary to keep a proper balance between work and play.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 24-Dec. 23)—In making any plans, either for business or pleasure, check on all the details carefully.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 24-Jan. 23)—You can be diplomatic about some-

CHESS PROBLEM

By D. DOKIC
Black, 13 pieces



White, 8 pieces.
White to play, mate in two.
Solution: 1. Qxh7, 2. Qxg8, 3. Qxh7, 4. Qxg8, 5. Qxh7, 6. Qxg8, 7. Qxh7, 8. Qxg8, 9. Qxh7, 10. Qxg8, 11. Qxh7, 12. Qxg8, 13. Qxh7, 14. Qxg8, 15. Qxh7, 16. Qxg8, 17. Qxh7, 18. Qxg8, 19. Qxh7, 20. Qxg8, 21. Qxh7, 22. Qxg8, 23. Qxh7, 24. Qxg8, 25. Qxh7, 26. Qxg8, 27. Qxh7, 28. Qxg8, 29. Qxh7, 30. Qxg8, 31. Qxh7, 32. Qxg8, 33. Qxh7, 34. Qxg8, 35. Qxh7, 36. Qxg8, 37. Qxh7, 38. Qxg8, 39. Qxh7, 40. Qxg8, 41. Qxh7, 42. Qxg8, 43. Qxh7, 44. Qxg8, 45. Qxh7, 46. Qxg8, 47. Qxh7, 48. Qxg8, 49. Qxh7, 50. Qxg8, 51. Qxh7, 52. Qxg8, 53. Qxh7, 54. Qxg8, 55. Qxh7, 56. Qxg8, 57. Qxh7, 58. Qxg8, 59. Qxh7, 60. Qxg8, 61. Qxh7, 62. Qxg8, 63. Qxh7, 64. Qxg8, 65. Qxh7, 66. Qxg8, 67. Qxh7, 68. Qxg8, 69. Qxh7, 70. Qxg8, 71. Qxh7, 72. Qxg8, 73. Qxh7, 74. Qxg8, 75. Qxh7, 76. Qxg8, 77. Qxh7, 78. Qxg8, 79. Qxh7, 80. Qxg8, 81. Qxh7, 82. Qxg8, 83. Qxh7, 84. Qxg8, 85. Qxh7, 86. Qxg8, 87. Qxh7, 88. Qxg8, 89. Qxh7, 90. Qxg8, 91. Qxh7, 92. Qxg8, 93. Qxh7, 94. Qxg8, 95. Qxh7, 96. Qxg8, 97. Qxh7, 98. Qxg8, 99. Qxh7, 100. 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MANY SURPRISES AS IS NOT UNUSUAL, IN THE AAA CHAMPIONSHIPS

There were, as is not unusual, many surprises in the AAA Championships at the White City, London, on July 9 and 10. At stake were places on the British team for the European Championships at Berne late in August.

Places on the Empire Games team for Vancouver had already been awarded earlier on the basis of performances in early season meetings and there is now cause to wonder what happened to many of the selectees.

Highlight of the meeting, of course, was the world record-breaking Three Miles in which ex-paratrooper Freddie Green and Chris Chataway jointly set new world figures at 13 minutes 32.2 seconds.

Chataway had been in good early season form, but there were many who were doubtful that he was in world record-breaking class at Three Miles. Green, famed for the fact that he has never in the past won any major title though he has turned in excellent times at all distances between one mile and 5,000 metres, had been in indifferent early season form.

On the Wednesday preceding the AAA Championships weekend he had, however, at Salford Park, Birmingham, burst into the limelight once more with an 8min. 56sec. Two Miles, which was three seconds short of his best time for this distance.

THE ARCHITECT

Architect of the world record was a relatively unknown Kenyan, N. Malyoro, with a best time in his homeland of 14min. 43sec. which even the greatest optimists on the emergence of British Africa into the athletic limelight looked upon with some suspicion. Perhaps Malyoro had been checked in over the finish line after only 11 instead of the regulation 12 laps, they thought.

The Kenyan set a spectacular pace. He covered the first mile in 4 minutes 23.4 seconds with Ian Binnie of Scotland 25 yards behind in this stage and Chataway a further five yards behind Binnie.

Britain's long distance runners had the previous day had a similar experience in chasing 19-year-old Kenyan school-teacher Lazarus Chepkwony who persisted in holding the lead against such opposition as Gordon Pirie, Frank Sando, Peter Driver, Ken Norris, Ian Binnie and Jim Peters.

Chepkwony paid dearly for his breakneck tactics. For four miles he withstood every challenge for the lead, but finally fell out with a pulled tendon.

Malyoro managed to finish the course third in 13 minutes 54.8 seconds, which represent a truly amazing international debut. The barefooted Kenyan was passed by Chataway and Green on the seventh lap, Chataway reaching the Two Miles mark in 9 minutes 1.6 seconds.

Green overtook Chataway and was just in front at the bell. In the back straight Chataway made his expected effort and pressed Green. What no one and none of all Chataway expected was that a lead of some 10 yards rounding the final bend was not enough to ensure victory.

Chataway, by weakening a little, encouraged Green to launch another attack. Green carried a turn of speed which carried him just in front in the straight and though Chataway rallied, he had lost much of his style and strength and he conceded victory by inches.

It was Chataway's third second behind a world record-breaking performance.

Third-placed Malyoro of Kenya fought off some of the best of the Empire's long distance runners in Pat Hanger, Ken Wood, Harry Hicks and Ian Binnie and his time of 13:54.8 places him sixth in the all-time British Empire rankings in the Three Miles behind Green, Chataway, Pirie, Frank Sando and Sydney Wooderson. He certainly looks good for third place in the Empire Games at Vancouver in this event.

GREAT SPRINTING

There was some great sprinting at the Championships—as far as the English sprinters were concerned the best in years. G. S. Ellis won the 100 Yards in 9.9 seconds from Kenim Olowu of Nigeria, with Kenneth Box third also in 9.9 seconds.

The 220 Yards final was even faster with Brian Shenton, the reigning European Champion, giving notice that he was not on keeping his title at Berne with a magnificent 21.5 seconds—his fastest time ever for the 220 Yards.

G. S. Ellis clocked the same time in second place and Clay Gibbs of Trinidad was third in an excellent 21.6 seconds. In the sprints the strong Kenyan, Ugandan and Nigerian challenge was fought off except for Olowu's second place in the 100 Yards.

Derek Johnson drew the outside line in the 440 Yards final and as every runner knows, this is a most difficult line to run in. Peter Fryer, in Lane 1, had a clear view of the whole field and plipped Johnson nicely in the home straight in 48.4 seconds.

F. P. Higgins surprised with third place in 48.7 seconds—his fastest ever—and was awarded a place on the team for Vancouver, filling the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Angus Scott.

Brian Hewson, the defending Half Mile Champion, was badly boxed in for a good part of the race but still managed to win in a good 1 minute 52.2 seconds from a virtually unknown runner from Newcastle-on-Tyne, R. D. Henderson, who clocked the same time.

This race was notable for the collapse of the acknowledged British 880 Yards star, A. complete unknown from Farmham Athletic Club, R. Stonehouse, took fourth place in a good 1min. 54.2 sec. behind Bill Aylett (1min. 1:53.4).

Johnson and Bannister, of course, were not running. Neither was Angus Scott. But whatever happened to Ron Day, Albert Webster, R. T. Taylor and Brian Grogan?

CURIOUS, BUT TRUE

It is a curious thing that though most of the world's sporting press keeps insisting that Roger Bannister has yet to prove himself as a competitive runner and not just a record-breaker "Jolly Roger" keeps winning the AAA Mile.

This time he had five sub-4:10 Miles against him and yet he won in a comfortable 4 minutes 7.6 seconds, slower than his 4:06.2 of last year against a comparatively mediocre field. None of his opponents beat 4:10 in the final, though Victor Milligan, fourth in the final, won his heat in 4:09.0.

The High Hurdles was notable for the good form of Eire's European Championships hope, Eamonn Kinsella of Donore Harriers, who finished third in 14.8 seconds behind Jack Parker and Peter Hildreth (both timed in 14.7 seconds).

The 440 Yards Hurdles produced a great surprise and when it was all over the argument was still going on as to whether Welshman R. D. Shaw hadn't finished first. The Championship was awarded to Harry Kinsella but both men clocked 53.4 seconds.

Shaw's performance ranks him 17th on the all-time Empire 440 Yards Hurdles list and he is also the second greatest athlete Wales has ever produced (behind John Disley, Silver Medal-winner in the St. George's at the Helsinki Olympic Games).

SHOULD KNOW BETTER

The 3,000 Metres Steeplechase produced a great victory for Kenneth Johnson over Laszlo Jesczeny of Hungary in the second time of 9 minutes 0.8 seconds. It is true that Jesczeny only lost by inches after having taken a bad stumble and a swim at one of the water jumps, but the Hungarian (who has done 8:50.0 for the distance and ranks as one of the world's greatest of Hungary in the second time of 9 minutes 0.8 seconds. It is true that Jesczeny only lost by inches after having taken a bad stumble and a swim at one of the water jumps, but the Hungarian (who has done 8:50.0 for the distance and ranks as one of the world's greatest of Hungary in the second time of 9 minutes 0.8 seconds.

The High Jump saw magnificent victory for Brendan O'Reilly, who outleaped five Africans from Uganda, Kenya and Nigeria, three of whom have done 6 feet 6 inches or higher on their native soil.

O'Reilly's winning jump was 6 feet 5 inches. He is now the Irish record-holder as he cleared 6 feet 5 1/2 inches in the All-Ireland Championships on July 3, thus breaking a record that had stood for nearly 41 years in the name of Timothy J. Carroll.

Ireland, by the way, is the only country in the world that can boast three national athletic records that have stood for 40 years. They are still in the books, the only notable one being Peter O'Connor's long jump of 24 feet 11 1/2 inches in 1901.

The Hop, Step & Jump saw Ken Whitmarsh, the new British record-holder, withstand the challenge of another 50-footer, Paul Esiri of Nigeria, who was surprisingly beaten into third place by a very much improved countryman, F. E. Enyo, who cleared 48 feet 8 inches.

In the Shot Put there was little notable other than Mark Parson's 48 feet 10 inches for third place—his best in quite a long time—and the debut of two more England weight-pushers, R. E. Williams and T. J. Gawronski, in the 48-foot class.

The Long Jump, Pole Vault, Discus, and Hammer Throw produced nothing noteworthy by any Empire talent though Hungarians did well in all four events.

The javelin throw saw a surprise victory for a surprise victor, British rank in this event, M. J. Morris at Walsall AC, who was beaten over the top by M. J. Morris at Walsall AC, who was beaten over the top by M. J. Morris at Walsall AC.

IN TRAINING FOR THE GAMES



Up and over the bar goes Britain's High Jump Champion, Sheila Lerwill, practising at Tooting Bec for the forthcoming British Empire Games at Vancouver. Sheila, a member of the Spartan Ladies' Athletic Club, is the former world record holder in the women's High Jump. She has cleared over 5 feet 7 inches.—Reuterphoto.

AAA Championships Summaries

Here are the AAA Championships summaries (finals only):

FRIDAY, JULY 9

812 Miles: 1. P. B. Driver (South London) 21 min. 34.8 sec.; 2. D. D. Bando (Walsall) 22 min. 10.0 sec.; 3. R. L. North (Thames Valley) 22 min. 16.0 sec.; 4. J. P. Taylor (Exeter Beagles) 22 min. 57.8 sec.; 5. I. Binnie (Victoria Park) 23 min. 20.0 sec.; 6. A. C. Weeks-Pearson (Blackheath) 23 min. 17.2 sec.

220 Yards Hurdles: 1. P. B. Hildreth (Polytechnic) 24.0 sec.; 2. M. C. Jenkins (Walsall AC) 24.0 sec.; 3. G. O'Hallivan (Achilles Club) 25.0 sec.; 4. V. C. Matthews (London AC) 26.3 sec.; 5. J. Pinder (Doncaster PWAC) 26.4 sec.

Long Jump: 1. O. Foldes (Hungary) 24 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 2. A. R. Cruickshank (Brighton) AC 23 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 3. R. A. S. Olowu (Nigeria) 23 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 4. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Walsall AC) 22 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 5. P. A. Whaley (London AC) 22 ft. 9 1/2 in.

Shot Put: 1. J. A. Savidge (Royal Naval AC) 51 ft. 0 in.; 2. E. M. Pharoah (Walsall AC) 40 ft. 10 in.; 3. R. E. Williams (Polytechnic) 40 ft. 7 in.; 4. T. Pukitis (Kettering TT) 40 ft. 3 in.; 5. T. J. Gawronski (Belgrade) 39 ft. 8 in.; 6. C. P. Budd (Cambridge) 40 ft. 8 in.

Hammer Throw: 1. J. Chormak (Hungary) 104 ft. 10 in.; 2. J. H. Allen (Cornwall) 90 ft. 0 in.; 3. A. R. Valentine (Roya Navy) 87 ft. 0 in.; 4. D. W. J. Anthony (Walsall) 87 ft. 0 in.; 5. P. C. Alday (London AC) 100 ft. 10 in.; 6. P. C. Alday (London AC) 100 ft. 10 in.; 7. P. C. Alday (London AC) 100 ft. 10 in.

SATURDAY, JULY 10

100 Yards: 1. G. S. Ellis (London AC) 9.9 sec.; 2. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Walsall AC) 9.9 sec.; 3. K. J. Jones (Nigeria) 9.9 sec.; 4. K. J. Jones (Nigeria) 9.9 sec.; 5. K. J. Jones (Nigeria) 9.9 sec.; 6. K. J. Jones (Nigeria) 9.9 sec.

440 Yards: 1. P. G. Fryer (Crawley) 48.4 sec.; 2. D. J. N. Johnson (Woodward Green AC) 48.7 sec.; 3. F. P. Higgins (Southgate) 48.7 sec.; 4. T. L. Higgins (Hemel Hempstead) 49.3 sec.; 5. R. I. Baker (London University) 49.7 sec.

880 Yards: 1. B. S. Hewson (Milton) 1:54.2 sec.; 2. R. Stonehouse (Farmham) 1:54.2 sec.; 3. W. A. Aylett (Blackheath) 1:54.2 sec.; 4. R. Stonehouse (Farmham) 1:54.2 sec.; 5. R. Stonehouse (Farmham) 1:54.2 sec.

Three Miles: 1. F. Green (Birmingham) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 2. F. Green (Birmingham) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 3. F. Green (Birmingham) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 4. F. Green (Birmingham) 13 min. 32.2 sec.; 5. F. Green (Birmingham) 13 min. 32.2 sec.

1,000 Metres Steeplechase: 1. K. E. Johnson (Leicester College of Art and Technology) 6 min. 0.8 sec.; 2. L. Jesczeny (Hungary) 6 min. 0.8 sec.; 3. G. M. Schreyer (Pinchley) 6 min. 4.0 sec.; 4. C. W. Braisher (Achilles Club) 6 min. 6.0 sec.; 5. G. M. Schreyer (Pinchley) 6 min. 10.3 sec.; 6. B. James (Bournemouth AC) 6 min. 35.0 sec.

High Jump: 1. B. M. P. O'Reilly (Eire & Donore) 6 ft. 5 in. (equal to Championship best performance); 2. E. Williams (Uganda) 6 ft. 4 in.; 3. J. J. Gennarini (Kenya) 6 ft. 3 in.; 4. K. Marlin (Nigeria) 6 ft. 3 in.; 5. A. Masuwa (Nigeria) 6 ft. 2 in.; 6. R. D. Dennis (Edinburgh University) 5 ft. 9 in.

Pole Vault: 1. T. Homonay (Hungary) 14 ft. 9 in. (Championship best performance); 2. G. M. Elliott (Woodford Green AC) 13 ft. 9 in.; 3. G. M. Schreyer (Pinchley) 13 ft. 6 in.; 4. N. G. A. Greger (Kent County Constabulary) 12 ft. 6 in.; 5. G. M. Schreyer (Pinchley) 12 ft. 6 in.; 6. R. D. Dennis (Edinburgh AC) 12 ft. 6 in.

Relay: 1. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Walsall AC) 48 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 2. P. S. Jones (Nigeria) 48 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 3. P. S. Jones (Nigeria) 48 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 4. P. S. Jones (Nigeria) 48 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 5. P. S. Jones (Nigeria) 48 ft. 9 1/2 in.

Discus Throw: 1. F. Kille (Hungary) 108 ft. 0 in.; 2. M. Pharoah (Walsall AC) 100 ft. 0 in.; 3. M. Pharoah (Walsall AC) 100 ft. 0 in.; 4. M. Pharoah (Walsall AC) 100 ft. 0 in.; 5. M. Pharoah (Walsall AC) 100 ft. 0 in.

Javelin Throw: 1. M. Morris (Walsall) 107 ft. 10 in.; 2. M. Morris (Walsall) 107 ft. 10 in.; 3. M. Morris (Walsall) 107 ft. 10 in.; 4. M. Morris (Walsall) 107 ft. 10 in.; 5. M. Morris (Walsall) 107 ft. 10 in.

These Must Go: What is certain is that those world record-breakers, Freddie Green and Chris Chataway, became "musts" for the 5,000 Metres and that the selectors were delighted with the form of young Peter Driver as a 10,000 Metres candidate.

That left only one place—and they had a weight the fact that Pirie had broken down in the AAA Championships and is unable to train.

Pirie has a bruised and swollen foot, so his exclusion from the team could hardly be a shock, but if it is any consolation to him, Zatopek also is without action. He is ill and withdrawn from an international race at Stockholm.

What an anti-climax after all this Pirie v. Zatopek talk! It neither is, nor is it.

The Dulles of Edinburgh was at the international meeting at White City, London, and presented Dr. Roger Bannister with the International plaque recording his world record mile of 3 min. 59.4 sec.

Fazal Mahmood Is Fit For Test

London, July 17.

Fazal Mahmood, the Pakistan vice-captain and leading bowler, will be fit for the third Test against England, which starts at Manchester next Thursday.

He has recovered from the pulled thigh muscles in his left leg.

Fazal has not played since the second Test. He rested himself again today when the touring team met Surrey at the Oval here.—Reuter.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase: 1. K. E. Johnson (Leicester College of Art and Technology) 6 min. 0.8 sec.; 2. L. Jesczeny (Hungary) 6 min. 0.8 sec.; 3. G. M. Schreyer (Pinchley) 6 min. 4.0 sec.; 4. C. W. Braisher (Achilles Club) 6 min. 6.0 sec.; 5. G. M. Schreyer (Pinchley) 6 min. 10.3 sec.; 6. B. James (Bournemouth AC) 6 min. 35.0 sec.

High Jump: 1. B. M. P. O'Reilly (Eire & Donore) 6 ft. 5 in. (equal to Championship best performance); 2. E. Williams (Uganda) 6 ft. 4 in.; 3. J. J. Gennarini (Kenya) 6 ft. 3 in.; 4. K. Marlin (Nigeria) 6 ft. 3 in.; 5. A. Masuwa (Nigeria) 6 ft. 2 in.; 6. R. D. Dennis (Edinburgh University) 5 ft. 9 in.

Pole Vault: 1. T. Homonay (Hungary) 14 ft. 9 in. (Championship best performance); 2. G. M. Elliott (Woodford Green AC) 13 ft. 9 in.; 3. G. M. Schreyer (Pinchley) 13 ft. 6 in.; 4. N. G. A. Greger (Kent County Constabulary) 12 ft. 6 in.; 5. G. M. Schreyer (Pinchley) 12 ft. 6 in.; 6. R. D. Dennis (Edinburgh AC) 12 ft. 6 in.

Relay: 1. K. S. D. Willemshuis (Walsall AC) 48 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 2. P. S. Jones (Nigeria) 48 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 3. P. S. Jones (Nigeria) 48 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 4. P. S. Jones (Nigeria) 48 ft. 9 1/2 in.; 5. P. S. Jones (Nigeria) 48 ft. 9 1/2 in.

Discus Throw: 1. F. Kille (Hungary) 108 ft. 0 in.; 2. M. Pharoah (Walsall AC) 100 ft. 0 in.; 3. M. Pharoah (Walsall AC) 100 ft. 0 in.; 4. M. Pharoah (Walsall AC) 100 ft. 0 in.; 5. M. Pharoah (Walsall AC) 100 ft. 0 in.

Javelin Throw: 1. M. Morris (Walsall) 107 ft. 10 in.; 2. M. Morris (Walsall) 107 ft. 10 in.; 3. M. Morris (Walsall) 107 ft. 10 in.; 4. M. Morris (Walsall) 107 ft. 10 in.; 5. M. Morris (Walsall) 107 ft. 10 in.

These Must Go: What is certain is that those world record-breakers, Freddie Green and Chris Chataway, became "musts" for the 5,000 Metres and that the selectors were delighted with the form of young Peter Driver as a 10,000 Metres candidate.

That left only one place—and they had a weight the fact that Pirie had broken down in the AAA Championships and is unable to train.

Pirie has a bruised and swollen foot, so his exclusion from the team could hardly be a shock, but if it is any consolation to him, Zatopek also is without action. He is ill and withdrawn from an international race at Stockholm.

22,000 Soviet Athletes In Physical Culture Day Demonstration In Moscow

Moscow, July 18.

A Soviet sports leader today told 90,000 citizens thronging Moscow's Dynamo Stadium for Soviet Physical Culture Day, "Our task is to struggle for new world championships and records."

More than 22,000 of Russia's finest athletes gathered in the huge stadium.

They paraded with flags and Olympic banners flying for more than four hours past smiling Premier George Malenkov, Communist Party Secretary Nikita Khrushchev, and other top Soviet and foreign dignitaries.

Chairman Romanov of the USSR Council of Ministers' Sports Committee pointed out: "Our gymnasts and chess-players, wrestlers, weight-lifters, skaters, skiers, hockey-players, basketball players, volleyball players, oarsmen and other athletes have won the titles of World Champions and Champions of Europe."

Romanov was right, as Western sports records show only too clearly. But he told the massed thousands, "we should not be content with the successes achieved."

The demonstration opened with a parade of leading athletes carrying the Soviet flag and portraits of Lenin and Stalin.

KAZAKHIS AND KIRGHIZ Sportsmen from all over the Soviet Union took part in athletes from collective farms, workers and craftsmen, sun-tanned Kazakh boys and girls and Kirghiz sportsmen in sky-blue costumes.

Athletic events, including track and field, wrestling and weight-lifting contests, were worked into the festivities among the calisthenics and the march-past.

The diplomatic corps turned out in force for the big celebration, including the prominent, who were white-haired Wilhelm Plock, East German President, and Premier Walter Ulbricht.

Today's Moscow newspapers played up the day and livestock.

Dai Rees Wins Belgian Open

Antwerp, July 18.

Dai Rees, the British Ryder Cup International, won the Belgian Open Golf Championship here today with a 72 holes aggregate of 287.

Rees shared second place with Von Nida and Tom Halliburton on the 217 mark after three rounds. They were one stroke behind the French amateur international, Henri de Lamaze, who had a fine third round of 69.

On his final round, Rees made a tentative start with a five at the first hole. Several of his putts at the early holes came to the lip of the cup while his approach shots were a little short.

But his excellent driving paid him dividends and he reached the turn in 36. Three at the 11th, 12th and 13th helped him home in 235.

Von Nida made a fine attempt to catch him but could not overcome a poor start to his last round, which he began with four, four, five and five to go two over par after only four holes.—Reuter.

End Of A Dream For Gordon Pirie

By GEOFFREY SIMPSON

It is the end of a dream for Gordon Pirie. . . Any hope he had of dethroning the stay-for-ever Czech, Emil Zatopek, as the world's champion distance runner, died with his "I can't run" statement.

He said his foot injury made it doubtful whether he could be fit in time for the European Championships next month in Berne (Switzerland), where he hoped to clash with Zatopek, and that it would be wrong if any athlete were omitted from the British team to make room for him.

Fair enough. But this voluntary withdrawal may not have anticipated the selectors. The team has been chosen—and my information is that Pirie was not included.

Mr Jack Crump, British team manager, declined to comment but promised to make a statement when the team is released.

What is certain is that those world record-breakers, Freddie Green and Chris Chataway, became "musts" for the 5,000 Metres and that the selectors were delighted with the form of young Peter Driver as a 10,000 Metres candidate.

That left only one place—and they had a weight the fact that Pirie had broken down in the AAA Championships and is unable to train.

Pirie has a bruised and swollen foot, so his exclusion from the team could hardly be a shock, but if it is any consolation to him, Zatopek also is without action. He is ill and withdrawn from an international race at Stockholm.

What an anti-climax after all this Pirie v. Zatopek talk! It neither is, nor is it.

The Dulles of Edinburgh was at the international meeting at White City, London, and presented Dr. Roger Bannister with the International plaque recording his world record mile of 3 min. 59.4 sec.

Afterwards, Bannister ran the last "leg" for Britain against Germany in the world 4 x 1,500 Metres-Relay record attempt. On this final "leg" for Germany was Werner Lucz, who holds the world record for the distance.

John Landy watched Bannister win the AAA Mile Championship.

"Mr Landy is out," was the repeated answer from his hotel. But Mr. Gordon Landy, his father, who was there, disclosed he had come on ahead, was a discreet visitor to the AAA Championships and had studied Bannister's mile victory.

His son will be meeting Bannister at Vancouver in the first clash of two 4-minute miles.

THE EXCEPTION Don Cockell has sailed to America for a third clash with Harry Matthews in Seattle with the good wishes of practically everyone—except Mr. Harry Levene, manager of Canada's coloured heavyweight, Earl Walls and, of course, Walls himself.

"I'm there some way of getting Cockell off that boat," demanded manager Levene. "Instead of a \$2,000 even side-stake, I'll bet 2 to 1 Cockell can't beat Walls and I'll lay him odds he wouldn't last six rounds."

Cockell was merely amused at these efforts to tempt him into an Empire title match. He added fuel to the fire by saying he was almost certain to remain in the States for a second contest—with Rex Layne—and might be a very long time away.

As Walls has twice knocked out Layne, you can imagine Mr. Levene's feelings. I must say that such bouts are not getting Cockell anywhere, except financially.

SWEDEN LEADS BELGIUM 2-1 Baastad, Sweden, July 18. Sweden won the doubles match to take a 2-1 lead over Belgium in the Davis Cup European zone semi-final here today.

Sven Davidson and Torsten Johansson defeated Philippe Washer and Jackie Brichant 6-3, 6-6, 3-6, 9-7 and 6-3.

The remaining two singles will be played tomorrow.—Reuter.

Indian Cricket Team To Tour Pakistan Calcutta, July 18. India will send an official cricket team to tour Pakistan during the coming winter, it was announced here today.

The four members of the Indian Cricket Control Board has accepted the invitation made by the Pakistan Board of Control.—Reuter.

Bartzen Upsets Tony Trabert

River Forest, Illinois, July 18.

Bernard Bartzen, slender southpaw from Texas, scored one of the biggest upsets of the tennis year today when he whipped top-ranked Tony Trabert for the National Clay Courts Championship, 6-2, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2.

Earlier, Miss Maureen Connolly, the world's top woman player, took the clay courts Women's Singles crown by beating Miss Doris Hart, 6-3, 6-1.

Bartzen won his first major triumph in a tennis career that has included minor Davis Cup play and a ranking of seventh in the nation. Actually he was noted chiefly as a doubles player until today.

The U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, sponsor of the clay courts tourney, ranks it second in importance in America to the lawn tennis title at Forest Hills.

Bartzen's southpaw style appeared to bother Trabert, and the win, Texas triumph over his more powerful foe largely by setting him beat himself.

RETRIEVER GAME

In crucial moments, Bartzen executed some devastating placements, but mostly played retriever game to let Trabert fall into error with his booming shots.

Bartzen served notice of the upset by breaking through Trabert's service in the first game of the first set and going on to take the set.

Trabert then rallied and took the second set. In the third, the win, Texas triumph over his more powerful foe largely by setting him beat

THREE UPSETS IN FIRST ROUND MATCHES OF COLONY OPEN RINKS CHAMPIONSHIP

By "TOUCHER"

Three upsets and high scoring featured the first round matches of the Colony Open Rinks Lawn Bowls Championship which were played yesterday under ideal green and weather conditions.

Biggest upset win of the day was that of the Bowling Club combination of F. Francis, Frank Howarth, M. Purvis and A. Harvey who overwhelmed the power-packed Craigengower rink of Francis Lee, Dick Rosset, Rennie Rosset and Alfred Contes by 39-8 at Recreo.

At Cox's Road, the Police rink consisting of Roza Yu, T. Kavanagh, J. Goodman, and J. Hayward, after losing 9-17 down on the 15th head, staged a brilliant recovery to score 15 shots on the last six heads to eliminate the formidable KBGC rink of R. Brown, A. L. G. Eastman, W. C. Simpson and Jack McKelvie by 21-17.

At Taikeo, the Hongkong Electric staff rink of A. R. Minu, A. K. Minu, W. Stoker and A. G. Gardner scored a creditable victory over the more favoured Noronha brothers.

The winners took a commanding 10-3 lead at the end of the 8th head, but found their opponents in fine fighting mood. The Noronhas gradually drew up to 10-19 when the last head was played.

A spectacular, testing toucher by Ed Stoker on the 1st head, with the opponents lying 1-1, gave his side the winning shot and final score of 20-18.

Another exceptionally high-scoring match was that in which G. Hong Choy, A. D. S. Minu, G. A. Souza and J. S. Lamoh overpowered G. Hill, R. W. Holloway, L. F. Cosgrove and D. L. Edwards by 35-12.

Messrs Guide Price Ltd were the absent hosts to the two rinks after the match with a combination of two bottles of whisky. These were earned by Jack Laidlaw's rink who, after leading 12-17, chalked up no eight on the 11th head.

The 1952 Champion rink of A. B. Hudson, M. D. S. Minu, G. A. Souza and J. S. Lamoh met with strong resistance from the Craigengower Second Division rink composed of C. K. Sung, D. A. Nash, P. K. Lam and R. Tay.

The score was 10-10 on the 11th head and 15-14 on the 14th head. A strong finish and more consistent play by the ex-Champions saw them scoring 10 shots on the next four heads and carrying their lead to a comfortable 20-10. A light battle was seen at Austin Road between the rinks skipped by A. G. Coles of Kowloon Docks and C. C. Pereira of Recreo. The lead changed hands about five times and on the 13th head the score was level at 14-14.

Coles slowly drew ahead and on the last head was lying two, with the score 20-16 in his favour. In a desperate shot Pereira burnt the head, only to see Coles coming through with a perfect first shot on the extra head to clinch the match.

THE RESULTS

At KBGC
M. S. McKay, W. Davidson, W. Marshall, A. G. Coles beat M. A. Bapista, C. P. Bapista, A. P. Pereira, C. A. Pereira 22-10.
A. G. Coles, F. X. M. Silva, L. F. Xavier beat S. A. K. Silva, A. Spencer, R. Fraser, W. Brown 11-5.

At RCC
R. Browne, A. L. G. Eastman, W. C. Simpson, J. McKelvie, J. K. Yu, R. Kavanagh, J. Goodman, J. Hayward beat 17-24.

At Recreo
F. Francis, F. Howarth, M. Purvis, A. Harvey beat F. Lee, D. Rosset, R. Rosset, A. Contes 39-8.
J. B. Neves, E. J. Xavier, A. J. Coelho, V. A. Neves beat J. McKelvie, M. B. Neves, A. Campbell, A. Elliott 15-21.

At Kowloon Docks
A. H. Souza, W. C. Ogley beat C. M. Franco, M. J. Rulif, T. N. Ribeiro 22-10.
A. D. S. Minu, A. K. Minu, W. Stoker, F. J. Rodrigues, C. A. Coelho beat 11.
L. M. S. Lo, J. Marshall 31-11.

At Taikeo
A. R. Minu, A. K. Minu, W. Stoker, A. G. Gardner beat A. F.

New South African 100 Miles Record

Johannesburg, July 17.
Running in the "worst conditions I've ever known," Wally Hayward today clipped three hours, 37 mins. and 54.5 secs. off the South African record for the 100 miles.
Hayward jogged through the gruelling distance in bitterly cold weather and while a near hurricane was blowing. The new mark was 18 hours, eight mins. and 55 secs.—United Press.

RECORD LIFT BY RUSSIAN

Paris, July 18.
The Soviet bantamweight weight lifter, Vladimir Vilkovskiy, today broke the world record for a two-hand snatch, the Soviet Tass News Agency, monitored here, reported.
The agency said that Vilkovskiy lifted 99 kilograms (217.8 pounds) during the Soviet Union Physical Culture Day at the Dynamo Stadium in Moscow.—France-Press.

Noronha, H. J. Noronha, G. A. Noronha, J. E. Noronha 20-10
At PRC
G. Hong Choy, A. H. Seemin, G. A. Souza, J. S. Lamoh beat L. F. Cosgrove, R. W. Holloway, D. L. Edwards 35-12.
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LEAGUE GAMES

Highlight of the week-end's First Division League games was the severe 5-0 trouncing administered to the Filipino Club by the league-leading Recreo Blues.

Despite the favourable draw the Filipino bowlers proved no match for the current holders, who showed themselves well capable of not only holding but also increasing their lead during the absence of their two Empire Games bowlers, the Luz brothers.

As expected the match between KBGC and Recreo "Whites" proved to be the closest of the day, but contrary to expectation it was Harvey's rink with F. Francis, F. Howarth and M. E. Purvis as the front men who were responsible for the Bowling Club's two points.

This rink, who scored another fine win yesterday in the Colony Rinks Championship, is showing tremendously improved form and will be quite a thorn to many an opposing side during the rest of the League season.

Police put up a grand fight against the Kowloon Cricket Club though going down by 1-4. At the end of the 17th head they were down by 12 shots on the aggregate but up on one rink.

In a spectacular finish G. Pereira's rink scored two last three heads. Jack Hayward's rink scored three shots against their opponent's single, but Hong Sling's rink, who were 8-18 behind Charlie Gough's men, rose up to the occasion by chalking up a single, a three and a two on the last three heads to give KCC their 4-1 win.

SECOND DIVISION

The second division games provided some important changes in the League table as well as some interesting talking points.
Hongkong Football Club came through as the team of the week in this division as the result of their magnificent 5-0 triumph over Recreo.

Craigengower came out second best with a 4½-½ win over Hongkong Cricket Club. The score might have well been either 4-1 or 5-0 in this match. D. Trail's rink after being 10-0 down on the 4th head staged an excellent recovery to draw level at 12-12 on the 10th head against Stanley Leonard's rink and were 22-13 up at the end of the 18th head.

A strong finish by Leonard and his men gave him a three, a four and a two on the last three heads. Both skips had the chance of leading their rink to victory, especially on the last head by drawing to the jack, but both were unsuccessful.

The game between Taikeo Dock and Kowloon Cricket Club at Taikeo came to a unique finish. J. Baxter's rink just edged out M. J. Divecha's four by 18-17 and R. B. Marshall had the better of W. Howard by 25-23 to give Taikeo a three-shot lead on the aggregate.

The last head between J. Kinniburgh's rink and that of G. Lee was still in progress when the other rinks had completed theirs.

With the opponents lying one shot, G. Lee, who was leading by 22-18, was under the impression that even if he conceded that shot, the Cricket Club were up on the aggregate. He threw away his last wood and to his consternation found out that the two teams had only tied on the aggregate.

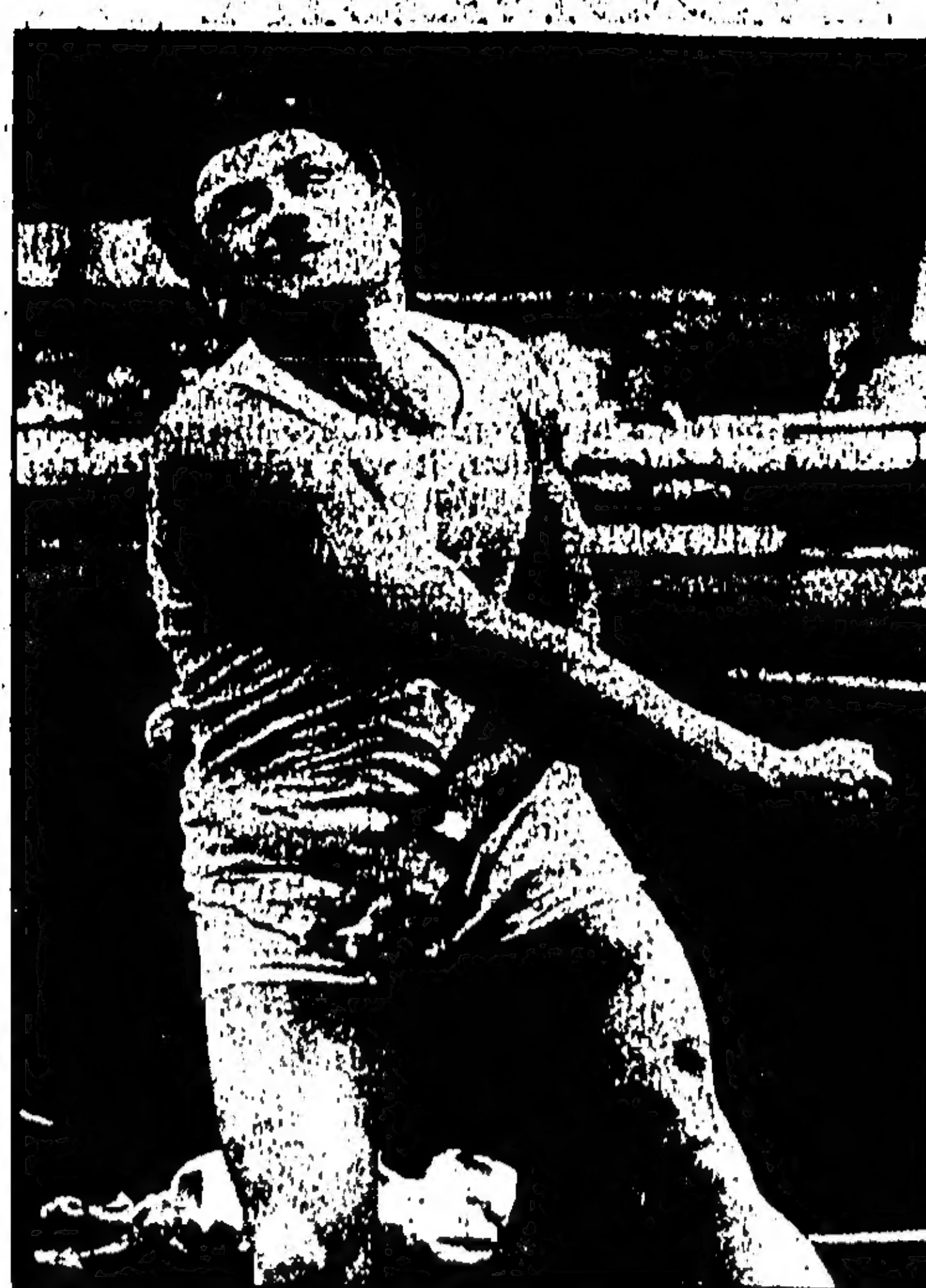
In the Third Division games, the three leading teams IRC, FC and HKERC, easily held their place as the seven scored by the IRC rink of A. M. Kadir, M. H. Jones, S. Bucks and A. Abbas against the Craigengower four of Dick Woo, D. C. Lau, C. Abbas and S. F. Ip.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

First Division

Team	P	W	D	L	Pts
Recreo Blues	9	0	1	8	30½
KCC	9	0	0	9	27
Recreo	10	0	0	10	24

RECORD-HOLDER



Ferenc Klics, Hungarian discus thrower, recently improved the European record in this event to 183 feet 0½ inch. This picture was taken at the White City, London, where he won the AAA Discus Championship.—Central Press Photo.

Thirteen-Game Winning Streak Comes To An End For The Yankees

New York, July 18.

A 13-game winning streak and a quick look-in on first place both came to a sudden end for the onrushing Yankees today when they were toppled by the Tigers, 8-6, after breezing to a 6-0 triumph in the opener.

By losing the second game of a twin-bill to Al Aber, the Yankees fell a half-game behind the pace-setting Indians, who dropped out of first place by losing their opener to Washington, 8-3, but bounced back into the lead by beating the Senators, 7-4, in the nightcap.

Harry Byrd's smooth five-hit pitching, coupled with homers by Gil McDougald and Irv Noren, accounted for the Yankees' 13th straight victory—longest in the Majors this year—in the opener but the nightcap was another story.

Bob Grim started the second game for the Yankees but gave way to Bob Morgan in the third after the Tigers scored two runs. Wayne Belardi homered for Detroit and Al Kaline's homer in the seventh turned out to be the deciding marker.

Chuck Stobbs throttled the Indians in the first of their two games, scattering seven hits while Eddie Yost paced Washington's 12-hit attack with a triple and a double along with his 10th homer.

In the second game, Mickey McDermott nursed a 4-3 lead until the seventh when Bobby Avila put Cleveland ahead for good with a two-out, two-run double. Don Mossi relieved starter Bob Lemon in the fifth and was the winner. Al Rosen hit an inside-the-park homer with one on in the first.

The White Sox swept a twin-bill, 10-2 and 4-3, while running the Athletics' losing streak to eight straight games. Jack Harshman picked up his sixth victory in the opener even though he was nicked for 10 hits, including Bill Renna's homer.

Harshman also hit a homer as did batterymate Matt Batz. Sandy Consuegra registered his 12th victory in the nightcap which was called because of Philadelphia's curfew law during the eighth. The White Sox were ahead, 8-5, in the incomplete eighth but the score reverted to the end of seven innings of play.

ONE-HIT TRIUMPH

Rookie Russ Kemmerer plied the Red Sox to a brilliant one-hit, 4-0 triumph in the first game of a double-header, being deprived of a no-hitter when Sam Mele singled in the seventh, but Baltimore snapped a six-game losing streak by winning the nightcap, 4-1. Jim Piersa and Sammy White homered in the opener while Ted Williams' 10th homer was one of the five hits given up by Duane in the second game.

Successive homers by Monte Irvin and Willie Mays in the fifth inning helped the Giants to a 3-1 victory after the Reds blasted six New York pitchers for a 14-4 triumph in the first game. The split cut the Giants' National League lead to six games over the Dodgers, who beat the Cubs, 12-6.
Cincinnati cracked out 18 hits, including a homer by Andy Seminick, in the opener while Irvin's 17th homer snapped a scoreless picking duel between Jim Heath and Coby Valentine. Mays, then followed with his 3rd homer.

KEN SMITH Show Talking

A Tale Of Two Sisters

Last week I met two of the fabulous Gabor sisters, Zsa Zsa and Eva, in London. They are staggeringly alike in looks: astoundingly different in temperament.

I saw them on separate days: Zsa Zsa in a night club with Dominican diplomat Porfirio Rubirosa; Eva in an hotel—alone.

This, for the record, is how the interview went....

ZSA ZSA: The most beautiful woman in the world? The vision with a green satin stole over a white off-the-shoulder gown created by Dior, with diamond ear-rings and a diamond necklace glittering under the soft pink light of a West End night club, rose exuberantly as I paused at her table.

"Darleeng," she said, "it is so nice to see you." She gave me a hug and a kiss. "And you look so many years younger," she added.

I blushed. I am still young enough to be flattered.

She sat down and held Rubirosa's hand. Her free hand delicately twisted a swizzle-stick slowly in a glass of champagne. She introduced us.

"Darleeng, this is the sweets gentlemen who write wonderful things about me when I am the star of *Moulin Rouge*."

Then I said she was the most beautiful woman in the world.

"Darleeng, this is Mr Rubirosa."

I said I was charmed.

"Me and Ruby are to make a cowboy picture together. He will be a big star like... like me."

"Roy Rogers?" I suggested.

"Miss Gabor looked a little pained, but managed to smile sweetly and say: "Like me."

GOWN TROUBLE

She had trouble with the top of her strapless gown and pulled the stole more modestly around her shoulders.

"Darleeng, I think I get thin."

Mr Rubirosa didn't answer. Miss Gabor looked a little pained, but managed to smile sweetly and say: "Like me."

I replied gently—and truthfully—no, I didn't think she gets thin.

I asked if she would care to dance.

She replied: "Thank you, no, darleeng. We prefer to sit. We don't get much time together."

I thanked her—and refrained from comment.

The one free hand twirled the swizzle-stick.

"I see your sister Eva is in London," I said. "I hope to see her."

"Yes, darleeng, you must see her. But you won't say such nice things about her as you say about me, no?"

I said "Probably yes" and wished them a good-night.

EVA:

The most beautiful woman in the world? The ash-blond, dark-eyed younger member ("Zsa Zsa is three years older than me," she said) of the famous family was dressed simply in a plain black silk dress unbuttoned at the throat.

Her sheer nylons had no visible toes or heels. Her peep-toe shoes were of transparent plastic. Her only jewellery was simple drop earrings and a watch.

All seven matches in the programme were affected by rain. Glamorgan, who are already £3,300 down on gate receipts compared with last year, had another blank day against Gloucestershire. It is estimated this will cost them a further £500.

Hampshire are another side hard hit. A "no play" day at Bournemouth, the second they have experienced there within a month, meant a loss of £500.

There was also no play in the match between Leicestershire and Essex at Ashby de la Zouche.

The start of the festival week at Maldstone was anything except bright. In the two half-hour periods permitted by the weather, Somerset scored 46 for two against the host county, Kent. Somerset opener, Gerry Tordoff, had an additionally unpleasant experience in having a tooth knocked out in the first over. The ball glanced off his bat into his face, but he was able to resume after a brief holdup.

The eighth first class match, that between Scotland and Ireland at Paisley, was least affected by the weather, and Ireland totalled 263 for five by the close. L. Warke, with 120 in three and three-quarter hours, had the distinction of being the only century maker of the day.

At one point during Warke's innings, a rabbit suddenly appeared. At the dead. It was promptly chased out through the crowd gate. Immediately afterwards, Warke hit a ball from Michael But of the ground. But, at least, was no cricket rabbit—Herald.



Zsa Zsa Gabor



... and sister Eva

Swiss Gymnasts Just Beat Japanese

Lucerne, July 18.

The Japanese gymnastic team lost to Switzerland in a close battle for points before 5,000 spectators today.

The final score was Switzerland 288.01 points to Japan's 287.04 points.

The individual champion of the contest was Swiss gymnast Joseph Stalder with 58.75 points, closely followed by Yakashi Ono of Japan with 57.50 points.

Third was Jack Guenther of Switzerland with 57.00 points, while Japan's Akira Kono was fourth with 57.35 points.—France-Press.

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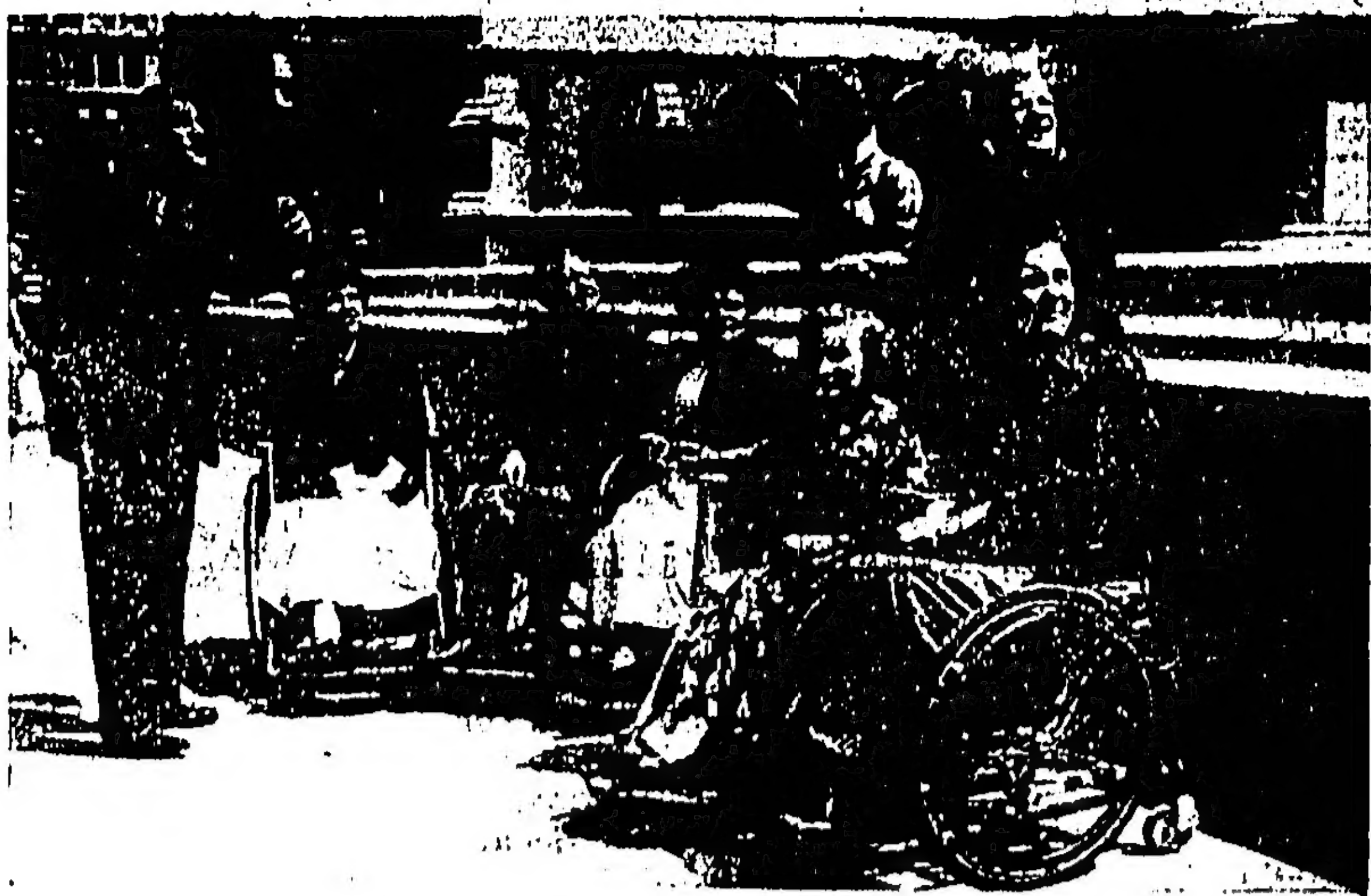
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Disabled Visitors From Sweden In England



A party of eight disabled visitors from Sweden—polio sufferers—who are starting a 1,200-mile tour of Britain by caravan—are escorted over the House of Commons by Mr Donald Wade, Member of Parliament for Huddersfield and Vice-Chairman of the National Fund for Polio Research.—Express Photo.

Belgians' Impatience Adds To Brussels Big Traffic Problem

Brussels, July 18.

Brussels, like London, is faced with the problem of finding room for the thousands of vehicles which crowd its narrow, winding streets. Every year the situation becomes worse, as another 10,000 vehicles come on the streets.

Long lines of slow-moving traffic in the rush hours and streets overflowing with parked cars have awakened the municipal authorities to the need for providing more parking space and straightening out the many bottlenecks.

At present, there is room for only 14,000 cars to be parked in the city itself, which has a population of over 1,000,000 and a vehicle for one in every ten inhabitants.

Trams clanging down streets used also by lorries, vans and private cars, add to the confusion.

INCREASED CONFUSION

And the Belgian's confused impatience and intolerance once behind the wheel of a vehicle only serves to increase that confusion.

Moreover there are few areas where a speed limit is imposed and traffic lights are only now beginning to be installed in any number. As one Brussels taxi driver remarked: "They do not put up lights at a crossing until there have been at least a dozen accidents there."

Traffic experts say that as the city continues to expand and more people leave the centre to live on the outskirts, the problem will become worse.

Each year, the rate of "long distance travelling" as compared with "short-distance running" in the city increases. One avenue leading out of the city,

and notorious as a bottleneck, carries something like 22,000 private cars, 2,200 motor-cycles and 1,000 trams a day, representing a total of approximately 73,000 passengers.

Although the trams slow down traffic in many places, particularly when they run in the street itself, they form only one part of the total transport while carrying over 50 per cent of the passengers.

The main avenues are wider than the ordinary street but much of their driving space is taken up by parked cars. Only the avenues have macadamised surfaces. Almost all the streets are paved with cobble stones which need less attention and wear longer than macadam.

FRONTAGE BLOCKED

The Brussels Chamber of Commerce has recently taken up the traffic question in the city on the grounds that many of the smaller shops are being driven out of business because their frontage is permanently blocked by parked cars.

In order to make more room for vehicles, parking has recently been authorised on the tree-lined verges of many

avenues. But this measure is purely temporary. During the summer months, the continual driving on and off the verges, which are a mixture of sand and gravel, is certain to raise miniature dust storms over the city.

One of the first problems to be tackled by co-ordination committee set up to study traffic problems in the city, is the parking question.

A suggestion put forward already for the conversion of the buildings of the old Gare du Nord, in the downtown area into a six-storey garage capable of taking up to 1,000 vehicles.

COVERED GARAGE

Another proposal is to convert a former greyhound racing stadium in the centre of the city into a covered public garage.

Both of these parks could be used to relieve some of the congestion but so far they are paper plans.

Officials of the Transport Administration admit that a great chance of solving the problem was lost recently when some of the city's centre was levelled to build a railway link between the north and south stations, as well as a new station and a modern seven-storey air terminal.

A number of underground garages could have been built without difficulty while the new rail link was being dug.

The large-scale demolition of old houses and the widening of the tortuous streets which run between them, have done away with many bottlenecks. But the overall parking space has not been greatly increased.

PLANS DRAFTED

Transport officials are determined not to miss a second such opportunity. One way of solving the traffic congestion is to separate public transport from private. To this end plans have been drafted for putting many tram lines underground on much of their circuit. The digging of the necessary tunnels would allow underground garages to be built at the same time.

Officials say that to do away with the relatively small number of trams and replace them by buses would have little effect on the congestion, since there would still have to be approximately the same number of public transport vehicles.

The pedestrian has not been forgotten in the new plans. More islands and more underground passages are planned. For officials say that it is the pedestrian who suffers most from the ever increasing number of cars in the city.

"If the pedestrian will only show a little discipline which is not always easy for the Brussels public to do in the city will be easier too," they add. —China Mail Special.

Trade Mission Could Not Resist Politics

From Our Own Correspondent

No Communist trade mission can be expected to confine itself solely to the subject of trade. Sooner or later it is bound to drag in politics. And so it was with the Chinese mission which came to Britain to discuss the possibility of expanding Anglo-Chinese trade.

They made a fine offer—up to £100 million worth of trade this year. But only on the condition that Britain ended the embargo on the export of warlike goods to China.

This seems to give the lie to the Chinese claim that they now better understand the British viewpoint. For it was made perfectly clear to them at every stage of negotiations leading up to the visit as well as during the actual talks that the subject of the embargo was not on the agenda.

Why then were they invited to come to Britain? The reason was given in a letter to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Trade by the Federal Union of British Industries, the London Chamber of Commerce and the China Association last March.

A short time previously the Chinese had made it known that any British businessman who wished to trade with China should approach the East Berlin office of the China National Import and Export Corporation through a gentleman named Mr Roland Berger.

Berger is not only the Chairman of the so-called China Trade Committee, but also of the British Council for the promotion of international trade which the Foreign Office regards as a Communist front organisation.

MADE CLEAR

It was made clear in a letter to the Chinese Foreign Trade Minister that their arrangements were not acceptable to a large majority of those responsible for industry and trade in the United Kingdom and, therefore, are not conducive to the expansion of trade.

In the view of British signatories there was room for such an expansion "within limits imposed by existing conditions," but first direct relations had to be established with Chinese state trading authorities.

At subsequent talks in Geneva, the Chinese accepted this view and also an invitation to visit Britain to discuss the matter further. The original sponsors were then joined by the National Union of Manufacturers and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the Sino-British Trade Committee was formed to act as the negotiating body.

PUBLIC STATEMENTS

According to public statements by both sides, the talks achieved their original purpose. "The ways have been cleared for an expansion of Anglo-Chinese trade within the limits set by the strategic embargo," said the British.

"Direct contact will henceforth be possible between British businessmen singly or in groups and any of the branch offices of the state trading organisation," said the Chinese. "Moreover, a British mission is to pay a return visit to Peking to follow up the London talks and discuss specific contacts."

All most encouraging—until one looks again at the Chinese statement. They spoke of £20,000,000 to £100,000,000 worth of balanced trade. But the goods they want to buy are nearly all "embargoed." Leave these out and only a modest increase in Anglo-Chinese trade would result.

PROMISING

But even this is promising. For the important thing from the British point of view is that the Chinese are now "less inflexible" in their attitude towards such technicalities as terms of contract, method of payment, inspection of goods, arbitration and so on. Some progress appears to have been made even on the vexed question of allowing British technicians into China to provide after sales services.

On the other hand there is the fundamental between the British and Chinese approach to the question: how much trade is possible. The British simply there are a number of products which they can and will export to China—on mutually acceptable terms. The limit is set only by China's ability to pay and they point out that in this respect China has the favourable balance of trade with the United Kingdom. Income of foreign exchange from Chinese exports to Britain is estimated at £10,000,000.

The Chinese, true to Communist form, set up a target and only then proceeded to the conditions. One of these is that the trade must be balanced country by country. In other words China will buy more from Britain only if Britain buys more from China.

Up to a point this is reasonable. Trade cannot be conducted in one direction only. And if no other formula can be found trade that is balanced on a strictly bilateral basis is better than no trade at all.

But the Chinese have either failed to grasp or choose to ignore other factors which determine the level of trade between one country and another—for example how badly the one needs the goods, the other has to sell.

If Britain had followed the Chinese line it could have avoided the post-war dollar crisis since it would have imported no more from the United States than it exported to them. But the result would have been national bankruptcy.

ECONOMIC REMEDY
When a democratic country is in economic difficulty it usually tries to find an economic remedy. Thus Britain embraced "multi-lateralism"—the method of trading that seeks to balance imports and exports on a global rather than a country to country basis.

It is not for Britain to tell China how it should conduct its foreign trade but British businessmen have every right to prevent themselves from falling into a political trap. They ask themselves why the Chinese expect them to barter (for this is what it amounts to) locomotives for tea, steel for hog bristles, and electrical generating plants for fibre hats.

It may be that the Peking Government has over-estimated the value to Britain of China trade. Do they believe that Britain needs new markets so badly that it will accept almost any terms to get them?

ONLY TOO WILLING?
Perhaps. But it is more than likely that the Chinese are finding their efforts to break the British embargo by subjecting the whole of Anglo-Chinese trade to impossible conditions had failed, are now only too willing to discuss means of freeing channels for the very considerable fields of trade that remains unrestricted.

China needs many of the things Britain is willing to sell. It also needs markets for many of its traditional products. Here then was the basis for the frank exchange of views.

Looked at in this way the first round of the Anglo-Chinese talks must be judged a success. There is reason for disappointment but hardly for surprise that the Chinese decided on the eve of their departure to risk upstating delicate negotiations that have now been set in train by making a little political propaganda.

Bank Of England Statement

London, July 18.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended July 14, reads as follows:

Notes in circulation... £1,000,000,000
Private deposits... £1,000,000,000
Government securities... £1,000,000,000
Other securities... £1,000,000,000
Reserves... £1,000,000,000

FRANCE BANK STATEMENT
The Bank of France statement for the week ended July 8, reads as follows:

Notes in circulation... 100,000,000,000
Private deposits... 100,000,000,000
Government securities... 100,000,000,000
Other securities... 100,000,000,000
Reserves... 100,000,000,000

FRANCE BANK STATEMENT
The Bank of France statement for the week ended July 8, reads as follows:

Notes in circulation... 100,000,000,000
Private deposits... 100,000,000,000
Government securities... 100,000,000,000
Other securities... 100,000,000,000
Reserves... 100,000,000,000

APPEAL TO END TEA DEADLOCK

Cairo, July 18.

Cofonel C. J. Harper, head of the International Tea Bureau in Cairo, today made another bid to end the Egyptian-Ceylonese tea deadlock. He appealed to Dr Abdel Hamid El Shamsi, the Egyptian Finance Minister, to lift the ban on imports of Ceylon tea.

The ban was imposed some weeks ago because of the unsatisfactory balance of trade between the two countries. Cofonel Harper said the Finance Minister told him the ban would be lifted if Ceylon would show good-will, perhaps by buying Egyptian cotton, rice, goods, textiles or other commodities.—Reuter.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$375,192.20. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSBC	1000	1000	31 @ 103
East Asia	100	100	17 @ 101
INDUSTRIALS			
United	800	800	10 @ 807 1/2
Lombard	81	81	10 @ 807 1/2
Underwriters	7	7	10 @ 807 1/2
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	65	65	10 @ 12 1/2
Provident (C)	12 1/2	12 1/2	1000 @ 12 1/2
Wheelock	7.10	7 1/4	1000 @ 12 1/2
Anglo	4000	4000	1 @ 100
LANE, ETC.			
HSBC	9.10	9.10	200 @ 9.10
HSBC	2.02 1/2	2.02 1/2	100 @ 9.10
UTILITIES			
Star Ferry	130	130	2 @ 18.40
Yanum Ferry	140	140	2 @ 14.00
Light (C)	15.00	15.00	2 @ 14.00
Light (N)	12.70	12.70	2 @ 12.80
Electric	31 1/2	31 1/2	200 @ 31 1/2
Electric	1000	1000	2 @ 31 1/2
Macao Elec	11	11	2 @ 21.20
INDUSTRIALS			
General	21.30	21.30	1000 @ 21 1/2
STOCK, ETC.			
Daily	25.40	25.40	200 @ 25.40
Walton	100	100	17 @ 17
Wong (N)	135	135	45 @ 135
Yanum Ferry	7.40	7.40	200 @ 7.25
MISCELLANEOUS			
Alibi	3.80	4.00	4000 @ 3.50

JAPANESE TEXTILES FOR SPORE

Singapore, July 18.

Textile merchants are permitted to import Japanese textiles to the value of 22.5 million Malayan dollars during the next six months, according to the quota announced by the Government today.

The Controller of Imports and Exports said the main feature of the new quota system is the encouragement given to exporters and smaller firms who get quota up to 10,000 dollars. These newcomers, Mr G. Seidan, Lea said, will be given a further allocation of \$10,000 if found necessary.

Quotas worth \$20 million were issued in the first six months of the year. Mr Lea said the Government has been holding another 17.5 million dollar quota in reserve to meet "unforeseen contingencies."

Mr Lea said the total quota for this year is 70 million—some as last year.—United Press.

CHINESE MINK

London, July 18.

The Moscow Radio announced today Chinese mink will be offered at the Leningrad fur auction this year for the first time.—United Press.

Sugar Buying

Washington, July 18.

The United States Agriculture Department announced that it has bought 75,000 tons of additional sugar to send Iran under an aid programme.

This brings 45,000 tons the total purchases under this programme.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

London was done in the local market. The pound sterling was steady at 100. The dollar was at 100. The yen was at 100. The franc was at 100. The guilder was at 100. The mark was at 100. The schilling was at 100. The krona was at 100. The lira was at 100. The piastre was at 100. The rupee was at 100. The tanga was at 100. The shilling was at 100. The penny was at 100. The farthing was at 100. The halfpenny was at 100. The quarterpenny was at 100. The eighthpenny was at 100. The sixteenthpenny was at 100. The thirtiethpenny was at 100. The sixtiethpenny was at 100. The hundredthpenny was at 100. The thousandthpenny was at 100. The millionthpenny was at 100. The billionthpenny was at 100. The trillionthpenny was at 100. The quadrillionthpenny was at 100. The quintillionthpenny was at 100. The sextillionthpenny was at 100. The septillionthpenny was at 100. The octillionthpenny was at 100. The nonillionthpenny was at 100. The decillionthpenny was at 100. The undecillionthpenny was at 100. 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